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**HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES
FOR ALABAMA****1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM****TO ALABAMA FARMERS:**

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Alabama State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1 A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the county for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM B. CRAWLEY, *Chairman*
LEVERETT S. FLUKER
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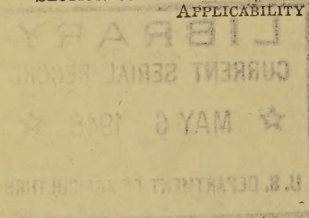
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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Handbook of Conservation Practices for Alabama

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Alabama are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice.—Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the conservation practice assistance approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance. — County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Alabama Conservation Handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Construction of standard terraces for which outlets are provided—70 cents per 100 linear feet.

Alabama Extension Circular No. 165 explains in greater detail

methods of laying-out, constructing, and completing a system of terraces. A copy may be obtained from any Alabama county agent.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system is not to be considered complete until proper outlets either exist or are provided.

(1) Terrace systems should be so planned that natural drainageways will be used as disposal areas. Terraces should outlet individually upon well-protected sod, meadows, wooded areas, or into sodded channels. The direction of flow in the terrace channels shall be toward the natural drainage depressions or draws and away from ridges.

(2) The vertical interval between terraces shall be obtained from the following table:

<i>Slope of land</i>	<i>Vertical interval</i>	<i>Slope of land</i>	<i>Vertical interval</i>
2 feet.....	2 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 9 in.	8 feet.....	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.
4 feet.....	2 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 9 in.	10 feet.....	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.
6 feet.....	3 ft. 4 in. to 4 ft. 8 in.	12 feet.....	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.

Terraces showing overtopping or excessive erosion in the channel will not qualify. The maximum grade of the terrace channel shall not exceed 4 inches per 100 feet.

(3) A minimum water carrying capacity of 6 square feet cross section is required for settled terraces.

(4) Payment will not be made for terraces constructed on land with an average slope of over 12 percent.

2. Application of phosphate:

- (a) 18 percent—63 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—67 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent—70 cents per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-percent material. Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 4.

3. Application of 60 percent potash—\$1.85 per 100 pounds.

Potash applied in mixed fertilizers or straight material other than 60 percent will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 60-percent material. Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 4.

4. Application of basic slag—35 cents per 100 pounds.

At least 70 percent of the material must pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent must pass through a 50-mesh sieve. Basic slag must contain not less than 8 percent P_2O_5 . Payment will be made for the application of material to legumes cut for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 2, 3, AND 4: The material may only be applied to existing permanent pasture; new seedings of grasses and legumes after the nurse crop has been harvested or winter cover crops (other than small grains seeded alone); summer legumes seeded alone (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts); and old stands or new plantings of lespedeza sericea or kudzu.

5. Application of liming materials:

(a) Ground limestone—The payment rates per ton shall be as follows:

Mobile County	\$4.00
Baldwin, Coffee, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Washington Counties	3.70
Barbour, Clarke, Conecuh, Covington, Dale, Escambia, and Monroe Counties	3.60
Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Colbert, Crenshaw, Dallas, Elmore, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lowndes, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Sumter, and Wilcox Counties	3.50
Bibb, Greene, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Marion, Pickens, Randolph, and Winston Counties	3.40
Autauga, Chilton, Coosa, Fayette, Hale, Morgan, Tuscaloosa, and Walker Counties	3.30
Blount, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Cullman, and Shelby Counties	3.20
Calhoun, Chambers, DeKalb, Jefferson, Macon, Russell, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties	3.00
Etowah, Lee, and Madison Counties	2.80
Jackson and St. Clair Counties	2.50
Marshall County	2.20

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 50 percent through a 60-mesh sieve. The rates of payment listed above are based on 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto. The following materials are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 4,000 pounds of Selma chalk.
- 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

(b) Calcium silicate slag—The payment rates per ton shall be as follows:

Counties other than those specifically listed	\$2.80
Autauga, Bibb, Blount, Calhoun Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Tuscaloosa Counties	2.55
Cullman, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Walker, and Winston Counties	2.20
Franklin, Lawrence, and Limestone Counties	1.80
Colbert and Lauderdale Counties	1.15

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 40-mesh sieve.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the crowns or seedlings show strong, healthy growth and the number surviving can be expected to uniformly cover the area within a reasonable length of time.

The following recommendations should be observed in planting crowns or seedlings:

Sound, healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted 2½ feet apart in center of beds 10 feet wide which have been prepared by breaking and harrowing. Such rows should not be more than 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre. Planting should begin about February 1 in the southern part of the State and February 15 in the northern part of the State and be completed before active growth begins. Weeds and grass must be controlled.

On steep slopes, kudzu should be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart on maintained terrace ridges.

Where kudzu is planted along gullies, plants should be set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart on well-prepared firm soil about 6 feet from the bank of the gully.

In determining the acreage of kudzu where it is planted only on terrace ridges or in rows along gullies, each row will be considered to occupy a strip 25 feet wide.

There should be a survival of 350 plants per acre.

In all cases, either 200 pounds of superphosphate, 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of barnyard manure per acre should be applied in rows with the kudzu plants.

7. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is limited to steep slopes and strips where the planting is intended primarily to control erosion and not for hay or pasture. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. It is advisable to sow 30 to 40 pounds of scarified seed per acre on a firm seedbed prepared by breaking or disking and followed by a cultipacker or drag harrow. Scarified seed should be planted between February 15 and April 1 in south Alabama and between March 15 and May 1 in north Alabama. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre should be applied.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of crotalaria artificially seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover means a growth from which a sufficient quantity of seed matures to assure reseeded. If the crop is turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

9. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945.

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas	4.9
(b) Hungarian vetch or chaffy crimson clover	5.8
(c) Hairy or wooly pod vetch	11.5
(d) Common vetch, Willamette vetch (certified), or bur-clover (in bur)	6.6
(e) Willamette vetch (uncertified)	6.2
(f) Blue lupine	5.2
(g) Crimson clover (clean)	11.6
(h) Caley peas	6.0
(i) Monantha vetch	9.5
(j) Mixed vetches (minimum 70 percent hairy)	10.6

Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- Austrian winter peas, caley peas (scarified), Willamette, Monantha, common, or mixed vetches—30 pounds.
- Hairy, wooly pod, or Hungarian vetch—20 pounds.
- Crimson clover (clean)—15 to 20 pounds.
- Blue lupine—50 to 75 pounds.
- Caley peas (unscarified)—40 pounds.
- Chaffy crimson or bur clover—60 pounds.

On land on which a good crop of the particular winter legume was not grown during the preceding year, the seed must be inoculated.

Winter legumes should be fertilized with at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds of a commercial fertilizer per acre for the previous

crop. In fields where there is a known deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed used will be required.

10. Establishing permanent pasture by seeding adapted pasture grasses or pasture legumes:

Grass or legume	Payment rate— cents per pound	Maximum payment per acre
(a) Dallis grass (imported)	45	\$4.50
(b) Dallis grass (domestic)	20	5.00
(c) Bluegrass	25	1.25
(d) Orchard grass	30	1.50
(e) Black medic	25	2.50
(f) White Dutch clover	50	1.50
(g) Red clover	25	1.75
(h) Hop clover	25	.75
(i) Alsike clover	25	.75
(j) Persian clover	25	.75
(k) Lappacea clover	30	2.10
(l) Common lespedeza	20	2.00
(m) Kobe lespedeza	12	1.20
(n) Korean lespedeza	6	.60

Where single seedings are made, payment will be made only for (1) seeding one or more pasture legumes on existing pasture grasses or (2) seeding one or more pasture grasses on existing pasture legumes. Where neither a grass nor a legume is already established on the land, seedings must consist of at least one grass and one legume.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Dallis grass (imported)— 10 pounds	Red clover—5 to 7 pounds
Dallis grass (domestic)— 25 pounds	Hop clover—2 to 3 pounds
Bluegrass—5 pounds	Alsike clover—2 to 3 pounds
Orchard grass—5 pounds	Persian clover—2 to 3 pounds
Black medic—10 pounds	Lappacea clover—5 to 7 pounds
White Dutch clover— 2 to 3 pounds	Common lespedeza—10 pounds
	Kobe lespedeza—10 pounds
	Korean lespedeza—10 pounds

For a complete pasture, the following mixtures and seeding rates per acre are recommended:

On all soils except lime soils of the Black Belt—

Dallis grass—10 pounds
Common lespedeza—10 pounds
White Dutch clover—2 pounds

—OR—

Dallis grass—10 pounds
Orchard grass—5 pounds
Bluegrass—5 pounds
White Dutch clover—2 pounds

On lime lands of the Black Belt—

Dallis grass—10 pounds
Black medic—10 pounds
White Dutch clover—2 pounds

The seeding rate of 10 pounds per acre for Dallis grass in each of the mixtures is on the basis of imported seed. If domestic Dallis grass seed is used, a larger seeding rate per acre should be made to provide the equivalent of live pure seed usually found in the imported Dallis grass seed.

All brush, shrubs, and trees, except for shade, should be removed from the area and the land prepared by breaking, disking, or harrowing well in advance of planting to form a firm seedbed. Except on lime lands of the Black Belt, 1 ton of limestone per acre should be applied to sandy soils and at least 2 tons to clay soils. At or before the time of seeding, there should be applied at least 500 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 100 pounds of muriate of potash; or 800 pounds of basic slag and 100 pounds of muriate of potash; or 600 pounds of 0-14-10 fertilizer.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

11. Construction of V-type drainage ditches on crop and pasture land:

- (a) Ditches 8 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep, but less than 12 feet wide or 18 inches deep—80 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Ditches 12 or more feet wide and 18 or more inches deep, but less than 16 feet wide or 24 inches deep—\$1.75 per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Ditches 16 or more feet wide and 24 or more inches deep—\$3.25 per 100 linear feet.

If either the width or the depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b) or (c), payment will be at the next lowest rate.

Payment will not be made for ditches spaced closer together than the county committee determines is required for the proper drainage of the area, nor will payment be made for cleaning out existing drainage ditches.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ditches will be approved only for the disposal of water for a drainage system or for surface drainage of crop or pasture land. Payment for the construction of ditches through wooded or waste land areas will not be made unless necessary to secure a suitable outlet. Ditches should be located in natural depressions with the best possible alignment.

Ditches should be excavated to a broad V-shape with the side slopes approximately 4 to 1. The depth shall be determined from the normal ground level to the bottom of the ditch. Proper outlets for each ditch must be provided if not already available. Earth excavated must be spread from the edges of the ditch so as not to interfere with surface drainage.

The grade of the ditch must be such as to not cause scouring of the bank that cannot be controlled with vegetative cover. Where the grade of the ditch is such that erosion may occur, a protective vegetative cover must be established. The ditch must be of sufficient size to carry the run-off water from the area drained.

Double ditches shall be considered as one ditch. One of the pair of ditches so constructed must meet the requirements as to width, depth, and grade.

12. Construction of drainage ditches (other than V-type) on crop and pasture land—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$5.00 per 100 linear feet.

Cleaning out existing drainage ditches or the construction of primary canals will not qualify. The construction of ditches through wooded areas will not qualify, except where such construction is necessary to secure a suitable outlet to drain crop or pasture land.

Prior to beginning construction, the proposed dimensions of the ditch and the acreage to be drained must be submitted to the county committee.

SPECIFICATIONS: The size and grade of the ditch must be such as to provide adequate drainage for the area to be drained. The ditch shall be located so as to follow natural depressions with the best possible alignment. The average bottom width shall be at least 2 feet. The minimum depth measured from the normal ground level to the bottom of the ditch must be at least 2 feet. Earth excavated must be spread from the edge of the ditch so as not to interfere with surface drainage.

13. Construction of a farm pond for livestock water:

- (a) For first 3,000 cubic yards—12 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For each cubic yard in excess of 3,000 cubic yards—8 cents per cubic yard.

Payment will not be made for ponds constructed on cultivated land. Prior approval of the State committee must be obtained before final approval is given by the county committee for the construction of more than one farm pond for any farm under the 1946 program, or where a pond is now on the farm. Before giving final approval, the county committee must determine that the farm pond is to be used primarily for water for livestock. In making this determination, the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) Number of livestock on the farm.
- (2) Number of acres of pasture on the farm.
- (3) Location of pond in relation to the pasture.
- (4) Availability of water from other sources.

A preliminary survey of the site shall be made by a qualified person who is approved by the county committee.

SPECIFICATIONS: Slopes.—The slope (inside and outside) shall be a minimum of 2:1. Any slope in excess of 2:1 shall be disregarded for payment purposes, except that on ponds of 3 acres or more payment will be made for a 3:1 slope on the inside. The crown width shall be a minimum of 5 feet and payment will be limited to a maximum of 12 feet.

Height.—The maximum height shall not exceed 18 feet (settled). To allow for settlement, additional height shall be provided as follows:

<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Shrinkage factor</i>
Scrapers or fresnos	10 percent
Bulldozers	15 percent
Draglines	20 percent

The net yardage in the dam (after shrinkage is applied to the gross yardage determined by the final survey) shall be the yardage for payment. The pond should be so constructed as to provide for a depth of water of 6 feet or more over at least one-fourth the pond area. The water line shall be staked, all trees and brush removed from the area, and, where practicable, dirt, if suitable for the dam, shall be obtained within the water line area.

Spillway.—An adequate spillway must be provided. Where possible, the spillway must be located on undisturbed earth. The minimum width shall be 10 feet. The width shall be increased 1 foot for each acre of watershed above 4 acres (example: the width for a 10-acre watershed shall be at least 16 feet). The freeboard, or settled height of the dam above the spillway, shall be at least 2 feet 9 inches.

Watershed.—The watershed area shall be pasture, woodland, or terraced cropland. The recommended area to provide adequate water for a 1-acre pond is 4 to 20 acres. The run-off water from unterraced cropland must be diverted from the pond.

Preparation of base.—Grass, shrubs, trees, and stumps shall be removed from the base before construction begins. A trench not less than 4 feet wide, either square-cut or V-shaped, shall be excavated or blasted to firm earth along the center line of the dam before the fill is made. The yardage of the trench is not to be included in the total yardage for payment. A 4-inch or larger drain pipe shall be placed at the bottom of the dam to permit drainage of the pond. This drain pipe should be placed on firm soil and have clay soil well tamped around it. Concrete collars 6 inches by 24 inches by 24 inches, spaced at intervals of 15 feet or less, shall be constructed around the drain pipe to prevent seepage. Construction of the dam should be made in layers not to exceed 12 inches to permit thorough, uniform packing.

Wing walls.—Wing walls or retaining walls, where needed, shall be built alongside the spillway to protect the lower slope of the dam. Payment will be made on the net yardage in the wing walls.

Protection.—The back side, top, and front of dam down to water line shall be sodded or seeded to an adapted perennial grass. The end of the dam adjacent to the spillway should be protected by riprap. The area of an excavated spillway shall be protected by masonry or perennial grass.

14. Planting forest trees—\$1.60 per 1,000 trees.

SPECIFICATIONS: Time of planting.—Planting is to be done from December through March.

Kind of trees.—Pines to include loblolly, longleaf, slash, and shortleaf; hardwoods to include black locust, yellow poplar, white oak, white ash, and red cedar.

Number and spacing.—One thousand or more trees spaced 6 by 7 feet or closer must be planted on each acre. A survival of at least 65 percent is required.

Method of planting.—For planting black locust and other hardwoods, the ground must be flat-broken or wide-bedded at least 2 months in advance of planting. For pines no preparation is required. Ample holes must be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot, with the dirt drawn into the hole and thoroughly packed around roots without injury and the trees set tight in the ground. Black locust and red cedar must be fertilized with a complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 300 pounds per acre.

Cultivation.—The hardwoods must be cultivated twice during the first growing season.

Protection.—The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

15. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1946; (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 10; or (c) on which lespedeza was grown in 1945.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered. A satisfactory growth must be left on the land during the winter or turned under. If turned under in the fall, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. Grazing will be permitted, provided a satisfactory growth is turned under or left on the land, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1 A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the

time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to

any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR ARKANSAS

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO ARKANSAS FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Arkansas State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

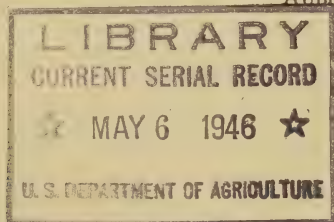
1. Obtain the county committee's approval of assistance before beginning any practice which requires that prior approval of the committee must be obtained.
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The county committee will advise you of the amount of assistance available for your farm as determined in accordance with section 1 A.

STATE COMMITTEE:

RUFUS C. BRANCH, *Chairman*
CECIL C. COX
JIM KEITH

KIT PHILLIPS
CHARLES C. WILLEY
AUBREY D. GATES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR ARKANSAS

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Arkansas are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The county committee will recommend to the State committee a formula to be used in the county for determining the minimum limit of assistance for each farm in the county. Formulas approved by the State committee for establishing farm limits shall take into consideration the conservation needs of individual farms and provide for an equitable distribution of assistance, including materials and services. The total of the farm limits for any county shall not exceed the county limit on expenditures established by the State committee. Assistance earned within the farm limit will be paid for in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the county limit on expenditures.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the farm limit approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance. — County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Arkansas conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Application of phosphate:

- (a) 20 percent—66 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—64 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 18 percent—62 cents per 100 pounds.

Phosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20 percent material.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 2.

2. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.30 per 100 pounds.

Potash applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than 60 percent material will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 60 percent material.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1 AND 2:

Phosphate and potash must be used on:

1. Permanent pasture.
2. New seeding of legumes and grasses seeded with or without a nurse crop before or after the nurse crop is harvested.
3. Winter cover crops (may be applied on 1945 fall-seeded small grains if small grain is overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1946).
4. Cover crops in orchards.
5. Hay crops.
6. Summer legumes grown for cover crops, hay, or seed for planting.

3. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—Payment rates per ton to be announced later.

SPECIFICATIONS: Prior to the application of the material, an acidity test must be made to determine the amount needed. The results of the test must be filed with the county committee.

The material must be evenly distributed and contain 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. Limestone, oyster shells, and pulp mill waste lime must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto. Each material listed below is considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime

4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1945—7 cents per pound.

Volunteer or naturally reseeded ryegrass will not qualify for payment.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum preparation of the land prior to seeding should be disking or similar tillage, so that freshly turned soil will be available for covering seed when sown. At least 20 pounds of seed should be sown per acre and covered lightly by the use of a harrow or similar implement. A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from such seeding must be obtained. Ryegrass should be seeded in September or early October to obtain best results. No seedings should be made later than November 1.

5. Establishing a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza artificially seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1946 or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 11.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds per acre. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the growth justifies harvesting for hay. Lespedeza may be pastured if a sufficient number of properly distributed plants are left to assure normal natural reseeding. If turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Seed harvested (except Korean) will qualify under practice 14.

6. Preparation of land for irrigation—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Applicable only to irrigated areas and only for leveling cropland for irrigation purposes by moving dirt from high places in a field that cannot be properly irrigated unless the field is leveled. A blade-type leveler must be used. All leveling operations must be done in a workmanlike manner. Routine floating of land will not qualify. At least 15 cubic yards of dirt must be moved to qualify.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth of small grains from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. At least 60 pounds of oats, rye, barley, or wheat, or mixtures of these, should be seeded per acre not later than November 1.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of summer legumes or summer nonlegumes left on the land or turned under — \$1.50 per acre.

Summer legumes (except lespedeza, all peanuts, and soybeans harvested for beans), millet, Sudan grass, or mixtures of these, if left on the land during the winter or a satisfactory growth turned under and followed by a fall-sown crop will qualify.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Summer legumes or summer nonlegumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify.

9. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946—Payment rates per pound to be announced at a later date.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Hairy vetch | (e) Austrian winter peas |
| (b) Hungarian vetch | (f) Crimson clover (clean) |
| (c) Willamette vetch | (g) Bur-clover (in bur) |
| (d) Common vetch | (h) Singletary or rough peas |

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The following seeding rates per acre and final seeding dates are recommended:

- Hairy vetch—20 pounds—November 1.
Other vetches—35 pounds—November 1.

Austrian winter peas—35 pounds—November 1.
 Crimson clover (clean)—15 pounds—October 1.
 Bur-clover (in bur)—50 pounds—October 1.
 Singletary or rough peas—35 pounds—October 1.

Winter legumes seeded with small grain will qualify. Vetches, Austrian winter peas, singletary peas, and crimson clover should be artificially inoculated at the time of planting. All land subject to erosion should be seeded in beds on the contour. At least 200 pounds of phosphate (or its equivalent) or 1,000 pounds of lime, or both, should be applied where there is a deficiency of these materials.

10. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding Bermuda grass—\$6.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment will not be made for sodding on the same acreage where a seeding payment is made under practice 11. Where Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, orchard, or blue grass, or mixtures of these, are already established, no payment shall be made for sodding Bermuda grass.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, lime, or other minerals, they should be applied in an amount sufficient to assure proper growth. The minimum preparation of the land where new pastures are being established shall consist of breaking (or its equivalent). All land subject to erosion should be sodded on the contour. A satisfactory cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means a sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure complete coverage.

11. Establishing or improving permanent pasture by seeding approved pasture mixtures containing a perennial grass or perennial legume:

Grass or legume		Payment rate per pound of seed used (Cents)	Grass or legume		Payment rate per pound of seed used (Cents)
(a) Bermuda grass	60		(m) Korean lespedeza	8	
(b) Carpet grass	25		(n) Common lespedeza.....	20	
(c) Dallis grass	25		(o) Tennessee 76 lespedeza	20	
(d) Bluegrass	25		(p) Black medic	25	
(e) Orchard grass	30		(q) Ladino clover	60	
(f) Redtop	15		(r) Persian clover	60	
(g) Timothy	7		(s) Bur-clover (in bur)....	7	
(h) Kyegrass	7		(t) Sweetclover (yellow) ..	9	
(i) Reed canary grass (improved)	45		(u) Sweetclover (white) ..	12	
(j) White Dutch clover....	60		(v) Alsike clover	25	
(k) Hop clover	50		(w) Red clover	25	
(l) Kobe lespedeza	15		(x) Crimson clover	15	

The county committee must give prior approval to the mixture used. Any mixture approved by the committee must contain at least one perennial grass or perennial legume. Payment will not be made under this practice on the same area where payment is made for sodding Bermuda grass under practice 10.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, lime, or other minerals, they should be applied in an amount sufficient to assure proper growth. The minimum preparation of the land where new pastures are being established shall consist of breaking (or its equivalent). A satisfactory cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means a sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure complete coverage or to assure reseeding.

12. Establishing vegetative waterways—\$20 per acre.

Payment will not be made for a waterway having a vegetated area less than 15 feet in width at the narrowest point. Sodding Bermuda or applying materials under this practice will not qualify for payment under any other practice.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions. The vegetative cover shall extend up the draw to the top terrace and, where possible, down the slope to level ground and far enough up the sides of the channel to accommodate a maximum run-off. All trees and shrubs shall be removed and the area shall be shaped and grubbed to permit mowing and prevent water concentration. The area to be seeded or sodded shall have seedbed preparation by plowing, disking, or harrowing to facilitate the establishment of vegetation.

- (1) If Bermuda grass sod pieces are used, they must be used at the rate of one sod piece for each 2 square feet of land and two-thirds of the sod pieces shall show healthy growth. If other perennial grasses are used, complete coverage must be obtained.
- (2) If kudzu is used, the crowns or seedlings must be planted at the rate of one crown or seedling to each 3 square yards and two-thirds of these must show healthy growth.
- (3) If lespedeza sericea is used, it shall be seeded at the rate of 75 pounds of scarified seed or 100 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. The area must show complete coverage.
- (4) At least 300 pounds of phosphate (or its equivalent) or 4 tons of barnyard manure per acre must be used where needed.

If it is not possible to establish vegetated outlets in natural depressions, vegetated outlets may be established by sloping, plowing-in, and shaping existing gullies or by excavating channels. Where this is necessary, the operation must assure proper capacity, cross section, and grade. Vegetation of outlets of this type shall be done as described for waterways in natural depressions.

13. Contour ridging pasture land—15 cents per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment will be made for contour ridging pasture land where a permanent pasture is being established. No payment will be made for contour ridging pastures which have a well-established sod.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Contour ridges must be established on the level and should be established on pasture land where the slope is over 2 percent but not over 8 percent.

(2) Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 12 feet and must be not less than 10 feet.

(3) All of the land between ridges must be plowed out. The ridges must be 6 inches in height measured from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge.

(4) Contour ridges must be constructed with ends curved uphill and not extend across a gully, but the ends must be curved up to divert water from the gully.

(5) When contour ridging is complete, the land should be left in condition for mowing.

14. Producing and harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.

The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 10 acres.

SPECIFICATIONS: Producing and harvesting white clover, ladino clover, hop clover, red clover, black medic, vetch, singletary peas, crimson clover, cro-

talaria, Alyce clover, sweetclover, alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, lespedeza (except Korean), bur-clover (in bur), ryegrass, carpet grass, orchard grass, bluegrass, and Dallis grass seed will qualify. The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner. The area to be harvested should contain at least a 50 percent stand from which a reasonable yield may be obtained.

15. Construction of terraces and outlets—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment will not be made for terracing any field in 1946 which is later cropped in 1946, unless either contour cultivation or contour seeding is practiced.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Slope.**—Terraces constructed on slopes from 2 to 8 percent will qualify and, in addition, slopes up to 12 percent in the gravelly phases of the limestone area may be terraced. Small areas with slopes in excess of the above limits will qualify if necessary to complete a terracing system. On slopes less than 2 percent where sheet erosion is apparent, terraces will qualify if planned and constructed under the supervision of a technician satisfactory to the county committee.

(2) **Width.**—The width of the terrace measured from the center of the water channel above the terrace to the edge of the bank below the terrace should be at least 18 feet. The distance measured from the center of the water channel to the top of the ridge must be at least 8 feet.

(3) **Height.**—The settled height from the center of the water channel to the top of the ridge must be at least 1.3 feet.

(4) **Channel capacity.**—The terrace channel shall have a minimum capacity measured in channel cross section of at least 10 square feet along the terrace and at the outlets.

Percent slope	Vertical interval (Feet)	Percent slope	Vertical interval (Feet)
½ or less	1.0 to 1.7	6	3.3 to 4.7
1	1.3 to 2.0	7	3.8 to 5.0
2	2.3 to 2.8	8	4.0 to 5.5
3	2.5 to 3.2	9	4.0 to 5.5
4	2.8 to 3.8	10	4.0 to 5.5
5	3.2 to 4.2		

(5) **Fall.**—The maximum fall for terrace channels shall be .3 foot per 100 feet, except in the case of diversion terraces with stabilized channel. For terraces more than 300 feet in length, the following grades are recommended:

First 300 to 500 feet—level.

Second 300 to 500 feet—.01 foot fall per 100 feet.

Third 300 to 500 feet—.02 foot fall per 100 feet.

Fourth 300 to 500 feet—.03 foot fall per 100 feet.

The maximum length of a terrace in one direction should not exceed 1,600 feet.

(6) **Outlets.**—Proper terrace outlets must be provided. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip (preferably a natural drainageway) should be developed and stabilized before terraces are constructed. Where the above conditions are not practicable, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by the use of adapted vegetation or other impediments.

Diversion terraces.—For diversion terraces, the grade may be variable but must not exceed .5 foot per 100 feet. The channel must be at least 16 feet wide and the channel cross-sectional area must be at least 14 square feet. Diversion terraces must be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

16. Construction of a stock pond—12 cents per cubic yard.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Prior approval will not be given if an adequate water supply is on the farm. Where two or more ponds are to be constructed, prior approval of both the county and State committees must be obtained. The payment for any one stock pond shall be limited to \$240.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ponds must have a minimum depth of 6 feet, which should extend over one-fourth of the pond area. Where the entire drainage area filling the pond is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, a protective strip of sod approximately 100 feet in width must be established across the drainage area immediately adjacent to the pond. The outside, top, and inside slope down to spillway level must be protected by permanent type vegetative cover. The spillway must be protected by permanent type vegetative cover or by mechanical construction such as riprapping.

It is recommended that before construction begins, the pond location and the plan for construction be inspected by a technically trained representative of the county committee to make determinations on the following requirements:

- (1) That the soil conditions at the location are such as to insure retention of water and that the topography of the pond is such as to give adequate depth of water and storage capacity with reasonable expenditure in dam construction.
- (2) That the watershed is in proper proportion to the capacity of the pond.
- (3) That the dam is of sufficient height, proper design, and protected from erosion. This would generally require that the upstream slope be approximately 3 to 1 and the downstream slope approximately 2 to 1.
- (4) That the spillway is adequate to dispose of the maximum expected run-off, allowing sufficient freeboard on the dam to avoid overtopping.

17. Construction or enlargement of drainage ditches:

(a) Ditches 1 to 2 feet in depth—

- (1) Ditches 6 feet or more wide and 1 foot or more deep, but less than 9 feet wide and 1.3 feet deep—90 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (2) Ditches 9 feet or more wide and 1.3 feet or more deep, but less than 12 feet wide and 1.7 feet deep—\$1.75 per 100 linear feet.
- (3) Ditches 12 feet or more wide and 1.7 feet or more deep, but less than 16 feet wide and 2 feet deep—\$3.00 per 100 linear feet.

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (2) or (3), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

(b) Ditches 2 feet or more in depth—8 cents per cubic yard of earth moved, not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. No prior approval can be given or payment made for enlarging ditches under part (a). The dimensions must be furnished by the producer, and in the case of enlargement, the dimensions of the ditch as originally constructed and after enlargement must be furnished. An average of at least 1 foot in depth of dirt must be moved when

constructing or enlarging a ditch in order to qualify. No payment will be made for enlarging a ditch for which a payment was made under previous agricultural programs.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ditches are to be spaced not closer than 300 feet apart. For all V-type ditches, the side slopes should be approximately 4 to 1 and reasonably uniform. The side slopes of other type ditches should be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The average fall of ditches must not be in excess of .3 foot per 100 feet. Enough openings down to ground level must be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to readily enter the ditch. When one ditch outlets into another ditch, the ditch should be curved to enter at a 45 degree angle to prevent sediment collecting in outlet ditch. The ditch system for the designated area brought under the practice must be completed. A partially completed system for a designated area will not qualify. Ditches constructed or enlarged must provide adequate drainage of the area involved.

Any ditch constructed in whole or in part by any Federal, State, or county agency will not qualify.

18. Contour farming intertilled row crops—60 cents per acre.

Payment under this practice will be made for only one crop on the same acreage.

SPECIFICATIONS: Row crops must be planted and cultivated following the contour determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument, or following established terraces. Where more than one crop is grown on the land, all crops must be on the contour.

19. Development of springs or seeps for stock water—50 cents per cubic foot of storage space, not to exceed \$40 per development.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: Before prior approval is given, a plan must be developed by a trained person acceptable to the county committee. The plan accompanied by a sketch or diagram of the proposed development, together with an estimate of materials which must be purchased such as pipe, cement, sand, and gravel, must be filed with the county committee. The plan must include (1) a concrete or masonry spring box which must be covered; (2) a concrete or masonry storage tank; (3) a pipe to connect the spring box and storage tank; and (4) a water source that affords a year-round supply of stock water.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the farm limit.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material

is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association not later than the dates recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director, Southern Region; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the

State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railroad or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance

earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

**Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND
APPLICABILITY**

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR FLORIDA

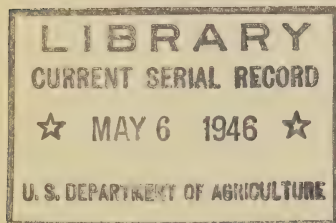
1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO FLORIDA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Florida State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. A landlord, tenant, or sharecropper is eligible for conservation assistance if:

1. The operator of the farm (or other person designated by the county committee) files with the county agricultural conservation association not later than March 1, 1946, form 46-SR-82, Fla., Conservation Worksheet and Performance Report, as notice of intention to participate in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program.
2. The county committee's approval of assistance is obtained before beginning any practice which requires prior approval of the committee.
3. The conservation practice is carried out in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
4. The performance of the practice is reported to the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee (see section 3 C).

The county committee will advise you of the amount of assistance available for your farm as determined in accordance with section 1 A.



STATE COMMITTEE:

JAMES J. LOVE, *Chairman*
WALTER B. ANDERSON
HARRY C. BROWN
CHARLES S. LEE
A. P. SPENCER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR FLORIDA

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Florida are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946, provided that notice of intention to participate is filed with the county agricultural conservation association for the farm by the operator (or person designated by the county committee) not later than March 1, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The county committee will recommend to the State committee a formula to be used in the county for determining the minimum limit of assistance for each farm in the county. Formulas approved by the State committee for establishing farm limits shall take into consideration the conservation needs of individual farms and provide for an equitable distribution of assistance, including materials and services. The total of the farm limits for any county shall not exceed the county limit on expenditures established by the State committee. Assistance earned within the farm limit will be paid for in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the county limit on expenditures.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the farm limit approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Florida conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. (a) **Application of phosphate:**

- (1) 18 percent superphosphate—68 cents per 100 pounds.
- (2) 19 percent superphosphate—72 cents per 100 pounds.
- (3) 20 percent superphosphate—76 cents per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in a mixed fertilizer will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20 percent material.

Payment will not be made for superphosphate (or its equivalent in a mixed fertilizer) in excess of the following amounts per acre: 800 pounds of 18 percent material; 750 pounds of 19 percent material; or 720 pounds of 20 percent material.

(b) **Basic slag** containing at least 8 percent total phosphorous pentoxide and ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve—37 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 1,500 pounds of basic slag per acre.

(c) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate** containing not less than 28 percent total phosphorous pentoxide and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—28 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 1,800 pounds of this material per acre.

(d) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate** containing not less than 18 percent total phosphorous pentoxide and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve (wet screening method) and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—25 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 2,250 pounds of this material per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material can be applied only to established stands or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

None of the eligible crops may be cut for hay.

In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application should be made at or before the time of seeding. Material will not qualify if applied to crops seeded or grown with an intertilled row crop. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, volunteer Natal grass, green manure crops in orchards, or volunteer lespedeza, if the application is made between January 1 and July 15. Material applied to crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza will not qualify, if such crops are followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1946.

East and south of the Suwannee River, this practice is not to be used more often than once every third year on pastures other than clover pastures. A more efficient use of superphosphate can be obtained by the addition of minor elements, such as zinc, manganese, copper, iron, and boron, where there is a deficiency of such elements.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

2. **Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.80 per 100 pounds.**

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 100 pounds of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent) per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and applied to or in connection with the seeding or planting of winter legumes, lespedeza, kudzu, or permanent pasture consisting of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of legumes and grasses. The material must be applied to the eligible crops at the time during the program year that is consistent with good farming practices for the locality.

None of the eligible crops may be cut for hay.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

3. Application of liming materials:

(a) Dolomitic limestone—\$5.00 per ton.

(b) Other ground limestone—\$3.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The above rates are based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If material of a lower grade is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. Each material listed below is considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

2,000 pounds of ground oyster or coquina shells

3,000 pounds of limestone from Braden quarries

3,000 pounds of Brooksville limestone screenings

Ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of not less than 2 tons air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching material per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land—\$3.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Payment will not be made for the application of prunings, trimmings, crop residue left on the land, or barnyard or stable manure.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons of air-dry weight of straw:

1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes.

2 tons of air-dry muck.

2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded).

18 tons of hyacinths (green basis).

18 tons of celery trimmings.

1 ton of vegetable compost.

The material must be spread over the land in a reasonably uniform manner and in accordance with good farming practice.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

5. (a) Establishing a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land on which a practice payment is made under practice 8, 9, or 10.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds per acre. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a good stand. Lespedeza may be pastured if a sufficient number of properly distributed plants are left to assure normal reseeding. If turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Seed may be harvested and qualify under the seed harvesting practice.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

(b) Establishing a satisfactory stand of perennial lespedeza for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is limited to steep slopes and strips where the planting is intended primarily to control erosion and not for hay or pasture. Either lespedeza sericea or lespedeza juncea may be used. It is advisable to sow at least 30 pounds of scarified seed per acre. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be secured to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. A firm well-prepared seedbed is necessary and planting should be done before April 15. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre should be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946—(Payment rate per pound to be announced at a later date.)

<i>Legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	
(b) Hairy vetch	
(c) Common vetch	
(d) Willamette vetch	
(e) Blue lupine	

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover and growth are required and will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas	30 pounds
Vetch	25 pounds
Blue lupine	50 pounds

Seed must be properly inoculated and should be planted prior to November 30.

Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied where needed.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

7. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land should be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted and 200 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre should be applied at the time of planting or not more than 30 days thereafter. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth. Under normal conditions, this requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines.

8. Establishing a pasture by planting sod pieces of centipede, Carib, Pangola, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, Vasey, guinea, Napier, or Bahia grass—\$5.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart (except Napier grass which may be 1½ feet by 5 feet and Pangola which may be 2½ feet by 4 feet) and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. Where adapted, at least 5 pounds of common lespedeza should also be sown per acre in addition to the sodding. A pasture shall not be considered as established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

It is desirable to apply phosphate, potash, or a complete fertilizer at the time of establishment to encourage rapid sodding.

9. Establishing a permanent pasture: (a) Clearing, cleaning-up, preparing, and seeding during the program year—\$5.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. No payment will be made under practice 9(b) or 9(c) for areas qualifying under this practice.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal or destruction of brush, palmetto, other shrubs, or trees. A seedbed must be prepared and the area seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 9(b) or 9(c).

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

(b) Establishing perennial grass mixtures or perennial grass and legume mixtures.

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>	<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(1) Bermuda grass	25	(9) White Dutch clover	60
(2) Carpet grass	25	(10) Hop clover	25
(3) Bahia grass	25	(11) Persian clover	25
(4) Vasey grass	25	(12) Black medic	30
(5) Dallis grass	25	(13) California	
(6) Common lespedeza	20	bur-clover	12
(7) Kobe lespedeza	15	(14) Hubam clover	20
(8) Alyce clover	25	(15) Yellow melilotus	5

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: The mixture used must contain one or more of the above grasses with one or more of the above legumes, or a mixture of two or more of the grasses (if no legume is used). Legumes alone or mixtures of legumes only will not qualify. The seedbed should be well prepared and should be firm and shallow rather than deep and soft. Where Bahia and Dallis grass are used, it is desirable to cover the seed lightly.

The preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured. No block of less than 1 acre in the area will be considered and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and seeding are done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least 33 feet in width and must be clear of trees and shrubs.

The following mixtures and seeding rates per acre are recommended:

(1) At least 10 pounds of a mixture of two or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, and Dallis grass.

(2) At least 7 pounds of one or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, and Dallis grass with either (a) 10 pounds of common lespedeza, or (b) 5 pounds of common lespedeza and 5 pounds of Kobe lespedeza, or (c) 10 pounds of Alyce clover.

(3) At least 7 pounds of one or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass with either (a) 2 pounds of white Dutch clover, hop clover, or Persian clover, or (b) with 4 pounds of black medic, California bur-clover, Hubam clover, or yellow melilotus.

Phosphate, potash, and lime should be applied where needed. The clover seed should be inoculated and fertilized with at least 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent).

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

(c) Establishing perennial pasture by single seedings of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, and Dallis grass—25 cents per pound.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained and will be given only in areas where these grasses are adapted.

SPECIFICATIONS: At least 10 pounds per acre of one of the above grasses should be seeded on land prepared in accordance with the specifications for practice 9(b).

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

10. Reestablishing existing permanent pastures.—Payment rate per pound of seed same as for practice 9(b).

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: The preparation of the land should be such as to secure a seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed. Fertilizer and inoculation recommendations and the kinds of seed which may be used are the same as for practice 9(b). If a legume or legume and grass mixture is not used for reseeding, at least two of the approved grasses must be seeded unless approved by the county committee as being in an area where satisfactory pastures can be obtained by seeding only one of the above grasses.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

11. (No practice assigned to this number in 1946).

12. Construction of standard and diversion terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be so planned as to location, direction, length of drainage, and location of outlets that the terraces will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainageways and will always be as short as possible. A maximum length of 1,200 feet may be allowed for drainage in one direction.

Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, or pastures. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable, a channel must be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels must be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, temporary dams, rocks, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

Standard terraces.—(1) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

MAXIMUM FALL PER 100 FEET

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet	4	—	4
600 feet	4	—	3
900 feet	4	3	2
1,200 feet	4	} 3 2	} 1

MAXIMUM FALL PER 25 FEET

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet	1	—	1
600 feet	1	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
900 feet	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1,200 feet	1	} $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	} $\frac{1}{4}$

Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by changes in slope which cause bends in the terraces; field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing; and erosion conditions.

Where a sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(2) Vertical spacing between terraces must not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

Slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical interval between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
2 feet	2 feet	100 feet
3 feet	2 feet 6 inches	83 feet
4 feet	3 feet	75 feet
5 feet	3 feet 6 inches	70 feet
6 feet	4 feet	67 feet
7 feet	4 feet 4 inches	62 feet
8 feet	4 feet 8 inches	58 feet
9 feet	5 feet	55 feet
10 feet	5 feet 4 inches	53 feet

(3) After settling, terraces must have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated.

Diversion terraces.—The grade may be variable but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 linear feet. The channel must be at least 16 feet wide and the channel cross-sectional area must be at least 14 square feet. Diversion terraces should be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

13. (a) Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only soybeans from which the seed are not harvested for beans, Alyce clover, cowpeas, crotalaria, mung beans, sesbania, melilotus, beggarweed, and velvetbeans will qualify. A good growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested must be obtained and left on the land or plowed under. If the crop is turned under in the fall, it must be followed by a fall-planted crop.

Summer legumes planted in strips of two or more normal width rows between rows or strips of another crop will qualify to the extent the land is occupied by the summer legume, but if interplanted in the row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify.

(b) Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer non-legumes—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following cover crops or mixture of these, also such mixtures containing crotalaria or other summer legumes where the legumes do not comprise the major portion of the tonnage produced, will qualify: Natal grass, Para grass, Rhodes grass, sweet sorghum, millet, and Sudan grass.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and all left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for hay or grazed. A good growth means a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested.

14. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grain seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

15. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.

The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 10 acres per farm.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only the following will qualify: Blue lupine, crotalaria, Alyce clover, lespedeza (except Korean), white Dutch clover, California bur-clover, annual sweetclover, black medic, sesbania, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, Vasey grass, Bahia grass, and Dallis grass. The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner in accordance with good farming practice and the seed properly stored if retained on the farm.

The quantity of seed harvested must be reported and supported by evidence satisfactory to the county committee.

16. Surface water control on pastures:

- (a) Ditches less than 6 feet wide or less than 9 inches deep—22 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Ditches 6 or more feet wide and 9 or more inches deep but less than 9 feet wide or 12 inches deep—50 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Ditches 9 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep but less than 12 feet wide or 16 inches deep—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.
- (d) Ditches 12 to 16 feet wide and 16 to 18 inches deep—\$1.80 per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

Payment will not be made for the construction of the necessary outlet ditches. Any excavations necessary are to be sodded or otherwise protected to the extent necessary to prevent erosion.

The ditch system for the designated area brought under the practice must be completed and no payment will be made for a partially completed system for a designated area.

The operator must indicate on the aerial photograph, if available, the areas on which he proposes to carry out the practice. He must also submit a map or sketch of such areas and indicate thereon the proposed ditches, outlets, and outlet ditches in their approximate location.

The operator must also give the following information: (1) Number of ditches proposed, by size; (2) interval between proposed ditches; (3) number of outlets or outlet ditches necessary to construct; (4) number of suitable natural outlets available; (5) the approximate date it is anticipated construction will begin; and (6) the approximate date it is anticipated all necessary construction will be completed.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ditches after settling must be between 4 to 16 feet wide and 6 to 18 inches deep.

V- or U-type ditches are to be spaced not closer than 100 feet apart center to center. For all ditches, the scale of depth to width must be approximately 1½ inches in depth for each foot in width.

In all cases, the slopes of sides must be reasonably uniform. The maximum fall of ditches must not be in excess of 8 inches per 100 linear feet. All

stumps, large roots, and other obstructions must be removed from ditches. Where sodding or seeding of the ditches is done in accordance with practice 8 or 9, payment will be made therefor. Enough openings down to the ground level must be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to readily enter the ditch.

Outlets or outlet ditches and openings into same must be constructed at such intervals as are necessary to dispose of surplus water where suitable natural outlets do not exist.

17. (No practice assigned to this number in 1946.)

18. (a) **Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, or red cedar on cropland or on farm woodlands—\$4.50 per acre, not to exceed the cropland in the farm.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: The plantings shall be protected from fire and from grazing by hogs, goats, and other livestock which will destroy the seedlings. The plantings shall be cared for in accordance with good tree-culture practice. At least 650 trees per acre must be planted and the survival shall not be less than 65 percent. Hardwoods must be cultivated or weeded with a hoe as often as necessary to control competition from weeds and grass.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

(b) **Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, cajuput, or red cedar on fenced noncrop open pasture land not considered farm woodlands—\$3.00 per acre.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Prior to planting, the producer shall furnish a full length description of his property to accompany his worksheet and aerial or other maps satisfactory to the county committee of the area to be planted, including any interior holdings within the fenced area that are not owned by the producer.

SPECIFICATIONS: All plantings must be made in solid blocks as nearly as possible in the mapped area. On irregularly shaped plantings, only that acreage which is in blocks will qualify and irregular portions will be disregarded.

At least 650 trees per acre must be planted and a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. All planted areas must be protected from damage by sheep, goats, and other livestock which will damage the seedlings. The planted area must be protected from fire and all areas not under organized cooperative fire control with the Florida Board of Forestry must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) Areas comprising less than 40 acres shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide and the area divided into approximately 10-acre blocks by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (2) Areas comprising 40 acres or more shall be surrounded with a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide and each 40 acres within such area shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide. In addition, the area within each 40-acre block shall be divided into four blocks of approximately 10 acres with a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (3) Clean-plowed firebreaks of specified width exposing the mineral subsoil are required. The fire lines shall be as straight as practicable but may deviate because of unusual ground conditions.

All planting and firebreak plowing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and according to good forestry methods.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the farm limit.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which

he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association not later than the dates recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director, Southern Region; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural

Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other

legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. **Authority.**—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. **Availability of funds.**—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR GEORGIA

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

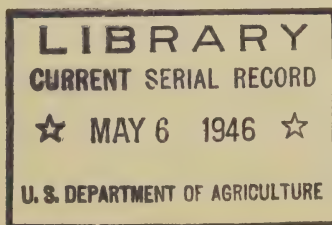


**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION**

Field Service Branch—Southern Region

Washington, D. C.

Issued December 1945



TO GEORGIA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Georgia State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. The county committee has selected those practices for which assistance will be offered in your county. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Obtain the county committee's approval of assistance before beginning any practice which requires that prior approval of the committee must be obtained.
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The county committee will advise you of the amount of assistance available for your farm as determined in accordance with section 1 A.

STATE COMMITTEE:

STEVEN E. STATHAM, *Chairman*
A. BRITT BROWN
ENOCH P. BOWEN, JR.
ROBIE GRAY
J. COLQUITT LOUGHRIDGE
WALTER S. BROWN

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR GEORGIA

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Georgia are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The State committee will establish a formula to be used in all counties for determining the minimum limit of assistance for each farm. Formulas approved by the State committee for establishing farm limits shall take into consideration the conservation needs of individual farms and provide for an equitable distribution of assistance, including materials and services. The total of the farm limits for all farms in the State shall not exceed the funds distributed to the State. Assistance earned within the farm limit will be paid for in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the funds distributed to the State.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the farm limit approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Georgia Conservation Handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation

practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Application of superphosphate:

- (a) 18 percent—61 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—65 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent—69 cents per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-percent material.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

2. Application of basic slag—44 cents per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

3. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.75 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3:

The material must be evenly distributed and used on or in connection with (1) permanent pastures; (2) new or old stands of kudzu and lespedeza sericea; (3) new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes and perennial grasses; (4) new seedings of summer legumes, except soybeans for beans and all peanuts; (5) winter legumes or ryegrass; (6) volunteer lespedeza or volunteer crotalaria; and (7) small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1946.

Where phosphate is applied to or in connection with small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and followed with lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946, the total amount applied must not be less than 60 pounds of available phosphate per acre. The application of material to summer legumes will not qualify if such crop is followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1946.

Basic slag may be applied to any broadcast summer legume.

4. Application of liming materials.—The payment rates per ton are listed below:

Charlton County	\$3.40
Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Chatham, Clinch, Dade, Lincoln, and Tattnall Counties	3.20
Atkinson, Brooks, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Long, Treutlen, Washington, and Wayne Counties	3.10
Appling, Banks, Ben Hill, Berrien, Decatur, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glynn, Habersham, Hart, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Liberty, McIntosh, Monroe, Montgomery, Pierce, Pulaski, Richmond, Sereven, Taylor, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Ware, Warren, Wheeler, Wilkes, and Wilkinson Counties	3.00
Baldwin, Coffee, Columbia, Cook, Crawford, Early, Elbert, Franklin, Grady, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Jones, Lowndes, McDuffie, Madison, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Peach, Putnam, Rabun, Seminole, Stephens, Talbot, Taliaferro, Thomas, Tift, Towns, Upson, and Walker Counties ...	2.90
Hall and Mitchell Counties	2.85
Barrow, Calhoun, Carroll, Clarke, Clay, Colquitt, Crisp, Dooly, Fayette, Haralson, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Lamar, Laurens, Macon, Morgan, Pike, Schley, Stewart, Turner, Walton, Wilcox, and Worth Counties ...	2.80
Bibb, Butts, Catoosa, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Coweta, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Floyd, Gordon, Gwinnett, Harris, Henry, Lumpkin, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Muscogee, Newton, Paulding, Polk, Quitman, Rockdale, Spalding, Troup, White, and Whitfield Counties	2.70

Baker, Clayton, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, Murray, and Sumter Counties..	2.60
Bartow, Bleckley, Cobb, Randolph, Terrell, Union, and Webster Counties..	2.50
Cherokee, Dougherty, and Lee Counties	2.30
Fannin County	2.20
Gilmer and Pickens Counties	2.00

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. The rate of payment is based on 85-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional materials must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. Each material listed below is considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,500 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

The limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1946, or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 17 or 19.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Harvesting for seed and grazing will be permitted, provided a satisfactory cover is left on the land or turned under, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year. If the growth is turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of crotalaria artificially seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for seeding crotalaria on land on which crotalaria was grown in 1945. Crotalaria planted between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for payment.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover means a growth from which a sufficient quantity of seed matures to assure reseeding. Crotalaria should be seeded not later than June 15 and at not less than 15 pounds per acre. Phosphate should be applied.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	5.0
(b) Hairy vetch	11.4
(c) Hungarian vetch	5.9
(d) Common, Monantha, or Willamette vetch	6.7
(e) Blue lupine	5.2
(f) Crimson clover (clean)	12.4
(g) Chaffy crimson clover	6.2
(h) Caley or singletary peas (unscarified)	8.2
(i) Mixed vetches:	
(1) Mixtures containing from 5 to 35 percent hairy vetch	7.0
(2) Mixtures containing from 36 to 70 percent hairy vetch	8.3
(3) Mixtures containing above 70 percent hairy vetch	9.8
(4) All other mixed vetches	5.2
(j) Bur-clover (clean)	18.0
(k) Bur-clover (in bur)	7.2

Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- (1) Austrian winter peas, bur-clover (in bur), or chaffy crimson clover—40 to 50 pounds.
- (2) Hairy, Hungarian, or mixed vetches—25 to 35 pounds.
- (3) Common, Willamette, or Monantha vetch—30 to 40 pounds.

- (4) Blue lupine—50 to 75 pounds.
- (5) Crimson clover (clean) or bur-clover (clean)—15 to 20 pounds.
- (6) Caley or singletary peas (unscarified)—40 pounds.

Seed must be inoculated, unless a successful crop of the particular legume was grown on the land the previous year, and should be fertilized with the equivalent of at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds of a commercial fertilizer per acre for the previous crop. Lime should be used where there is a known deficiency.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover must be obtained and left on the land or turned under, except that grazing will be permitted. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

9. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre. The maximum payment on any farm will be \$35.

Payment will be made for harvesting the following legume or grass seed:

Annual lespedeza (except Korean)	Wild winter peas
Lespedeza sericea	Blue lupine
Crotalaria	Dallis grass
Vetch	Carpet grass
All clovers	Ryegrass

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage must have a good stand and a good growth and produce a yield which would justify harvesting. The seed must be harvested at the normal time for maximum yield and quality and cared for in accordance with good farming practices. The amount of seed harvested must be reported.

10. Construction of V-type drainage ditches on crop and pasture land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

- (a) Ditches 8 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep, but less than 12 feet wide or 18 inches deep—80 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Ditches 12 or more feet wide and 18 or more inches deep, but less than 16 feet wide or 24 inches deep—\$1.75 per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Ditches 16 or more feet wide and 24 or more inches deep—\$3.25 per 100 linear feet.

If either the width or the depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b) or (c), payment will be made at the next lowest rate.

Payment will not be made for cleaning out existing drainage ditches. Payment for the construction of ditches through wooded or waste land areas will not be made unless necessary to secure a suitable outlet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ditches will be approved only for the disposal of water for a drainage system or for surface drainage of crop or pasture land. Ditches should be located in natural depressions with the best possible alignment.

Ditches should be excavated to a broad V-shape with the side slopes approximately 4 to 1. The depth shall be determined from the normal ground level to the bottom of the ditch. Proper outlets for each ditch must be provided if not already available. Earth excavated must be spread from the edges of the ditch so as not to interfere with surface drainage.

The grade of the ditch must be such as to not cause scouring of the bank that cannot be controlled with vegetative cover. Where the grade of the ditch is such that erosion may occur, a protective vegetative cover must be established.

The ditch must be of sufficient size to carry the run-off water from the area drained.

11. Construction or enlargement of drainage ditches (other than V-type) on crop and pasture land—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8.00 per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Cleaning out existing drainage ditches will not qualify. The construction of ditches through wooded areas will not qualify, except where such construction is necessary to secure a suitable outlet to drain crop or pasture land.

SPECIFICATIONS: The size and grade of the ditch must be such as to provide adequate drainage for the area to be drained. The ditch shall be located so as to follow natural depressions with the best possible alignment. The average bottom width shall be at least 1½ feet. The minimum depth measured from the normal ground level to the bottom of the ditch must be at least 2 feet. Earth excavated must be spread from the edges of the ditch so as not to interfere with surface drainage.

Prior to beginning construction, the proposed dimensions of the ditch and acreage to be drained must be submitted to the county committee.

12. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system must include proper outlets for the disposal of run-off water without erosion. These may consist of existing natural outlets on pastures or woodland; natural depressions established to suitable perennial vegetation such as kudzu or lespedeza sericea; or sodded ditches or channels.

Terraces shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where excessive length is made necessary by the lack of suitable outlets. The flow line should follow the staked line. The terrace channel shall be given a fall varying at regular intervals from level at the upper end of maximum length terraces to a maximum of 4 inches per 100 feet at the outlet on clay soils and 2 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils.

The vertical interval between terraces shall vary with the average slope of the land in accordance with the following table:

<i>Average slope of land per 100 feet</i>	<i>Vertical interval</i>
2 feet.....	2 feet 9 inches
3 feet.....	3 feet
4 feet.....	3 feet 3 inches
5 feet.....	3 feet 6 inches
6 feet.....	3 feet 9 inches
7 feet.....	4 feet
8 feet.....	4 feet 3 inches
9 feet.....	4 feet 6 inches
10 feet.....	4 feet 9 inches
12 feet.....	5 feet 4 inches

The vertical interval may be carried 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

The cross-sectional area of the channel shall be at least 6½ square feet for settled terraces at their weakest point. Where terraces cross gullies or other low places, they shall be given additional height, in order that after settling the top of the terrace ridge will not be lower than the top of the terrace ridge on natural ground. The required channel capacity must be protected at the outlet end of all terraces.

The width of the terraces must not be less than 10 feet. This is the horizontal width of the terrace ridge measured from the lowest point in the water channel to the toe of the terrace on the lower side.

13. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways—\$10 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions and shall extend to level ground or adequate outlet. They shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double-disking (or its equivalent) in order to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed.

One hundred to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) should be applied per acre. Lime and phosphate should be applied where needed.

Adequate vegetative growth must be established as follows:

- (1) On badly gullied waterway, or if it has excessive fall, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. If kudzu is used, there must be a survival of not less than 750 plants per acre.
- (2) If Bermuda grass is used, there must be not less than one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. If Bermuda is seeded, it shall be at the rate of at least 12 pounds per acre.
- (3) On gentle, unbroken slopes, lespedeza sericea may be used. Not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed per acre must be seeded not later than May 30, 1946.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

14. Establishing a contour farming system in 1946—75 cents per acre.

Payment will not be made for contour farming on the acreage on which terraces are established in 1946.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice consists of establishing contour lines and of plowing and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by the specifications for laying out terrace lines found in practice 12. Lines so established must be surveyed by a person approved by the county committee and be permanently marked.

15. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land should be well prepared prior to planting and should be fertilized in the kudzu row with a minimum of 200 pounds of superphosphate, 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of manure per acre. Kudzu should be cultivated at least twice during the growing season. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. Plants should be set approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows not exceeding 25 feet in width.

16. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips and is not intended primarily for a hay crop. Lespedeza sericea is especially recommended for the Piedmont, Limestone Valley, and Upland Regions.

Seed should be sown not later than May 30. To obtain a good stand, under normal conditions, it is necessary that 20 to 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 to 75 pounds of unscarified seed be sown per acre. Lime, phosphate, or potash should be applied where needed.

The land should be well prepared and seed sown on a settled seedbed followed with a cultipacker or drag harrow. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year.

17. Clearing land for the establishment of a permanent pasture.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

- (a) Estimated cost \$20 or more per acre—\$10 per acre.
- (b) Estimated cost \$10 but not more than \$20 per acre—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones.

The area under this practice must either be sodded in accordance with the specifications for practice 18 or established in accordance with the specifications for practice 19. Payment will be made for sodding or seeding under the specified practice.

The fertility of the soil must be such that a good pasture can be established and maintained.

18. Establishing a stand of Bermuda grass by sodding—\$6.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory stand means at least one sprig showing healthy growth for each 4 square feet of land.

There should be applied at or before the time of sodding either 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre. Fifty to 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre should be applied where needed. At least 1,000 pounds of lime per acre should be applied before applying phosphate.

19. Establishing pastures by seeding two or more adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment rates are based on clean seed equivalents.

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover.....	\$0.65
(b) Ladino clover	1.20
(c) Other clover (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, bur, or red) .....	.25
(d) Bermuda grass .....	.60
(e) Carpet grass .....	.35
(f) Dallis grass (domestic).....	.30
(g) Dallis grass (imported).....	.45
(h) Common lespedeza .....	.20
(i) Kobe lespedeza .....	.15
(j) Korean lespedeza .....	.08
(k) Kentucky bluegrass .....	.30
(l) Herds grass .....	.18
(m) Orchard grass .....	.30
(n) (1) Crimson clover (clean).....	.12
(2) Crimson clover (chaffy).....	.06
(o) Bahia grass .....	.30

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. A satisfactory seasonal cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding. Single seedings of any of the above pasture grasses or legumes will qualify only when used in reseeding or overseeding existing pastures, or completing the establishment of new pasture on which at least one perennial legume or grass was seeded or established during 1945 or 1946. The annual legumes listed above will qualify when sown with one or more perennial clovers or one or more perennial grasses, or when sown alone on a perennial grass or clover.

To establish a good pasture, the following mixtures are recommended:

(1) Limestone Valley and Upland Regions

(a) LOWLAND:

Lepedeza—10 to 15 pounds
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds
White clover—2 to 3 pounds
Bermuda grass—rootstocks
Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds

(b) UPLAND—On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover:

Lepedeza—12 to 15 pounds
Bermuda grass—rootstocks
Bluegrass—3 to 5 pounds
Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds

(2) Appalachian Mountain Region

(a) LOWLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds
 Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds
 Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds
 Bluegrass—3 to 4 pounds
 White clover—2 to 3 pounds
 Orchard grass—3 to 6 pounds

(b) UPLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds
 Dallis grass—2 to 3 pounds
 Herds grass—2 to 5 pounds
 Bluegrass—3 to 6 pounds
 White clover—2 to 3 pounds
 Orchard grass—5 to 6 pounds

(3) Piedmont Region

(a) LOWLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds
 Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds
 White clover—2 to 3 pounds
 Bermuda grass—rootstocks

(b) UPLAND—On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover:

Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds
 Bermuda grass—rootstocks
 Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds

(4) Coastal Plain Region

(a) LOWLAND—On heavy types of soil, omit or reduce the carpet grass and increase the Dallis grass:

Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds
 Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds
 Carpet grass—4 to 6 pounds
 White clover—2 to 3 pounds

(b) UPLAND:

Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds
 Bermuda grass—rootstocks
 Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds

Preparation.—The acreage must have all bushes and trees removed, except trees for shade. The topsoil should be stirred by plowing or double-disking (or its equivalent) to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed. The seedbed should be firm before the seed are sown.

Fertilization.—There should be applied at or before the time of seeding either 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag, and 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre. At least 1,000 pounds of lime per acre should be applied before the phosphate is applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

20. Establishing a satisfactory cover of summer legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

Summer legumes interplanted in the row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify. Soybeans for beans and all peanuts will not qualify.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The entire growth, other than seed, must be left on the land or turned under. If the growth is turned under, it must be followed by a winter cover crop.

21. Construction of firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland—\$2.00 per 1,000 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. No payment will be made where any portion of the area is burned during the year.

SPECIFICATIONS: The firebreak must be cleared to the soil of all inflammable material for a width of 6 feet. The woodland area must be protected from adjoining grass land or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be either (1) a firebreak constructed in accordance with this practice or (2) a natural barrier to fire, such as a road, stream, or plowed field. Firebreaks or natural barriers must extend either around or through the woodland area in such a way as to provide a continuous barrier around areas of not less than 20 acres.

22. Planting forest trees:

- (a) Slash and longleaf pine—\$3.00 per acre.
- (b) Loblolly and shortleaf pine—\$4.50 per acre.
- (c) Hardwood—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Time of planting.—Planting must be done during the dormant season, November 1 to March 15.

Number and spacing.—Slash or longleaf pine trees must be spaced not farther apart than 8 by 8 feet, 7 by 9 feet, or 6 by 10 feet (approximately 680 trees per acre). Shortleaf or loblolly pine and hardwood trees must be spaced not more than 6 by 6 feet apart (approximately 1,210 trees per acre).

Method of planting.—

- (1) Tree roots should be kept moist until planting.
- (2) An ample hole should be dug to take all roots without crowding or curling.
- (3) Fine, loose, topsoil should be drawn into the hole over the roots.
- (4) Trees should be set at the same depth in the ground as they were prior to lifting.

Cultivation.—The hardwood trees should be cultivated at least once during the first growing season.

Protection.—The plantings should be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Survival.—There must be a survival of at least 65 percent of the number of trees required to be planted.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

23. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment will be made only where the improvements will require at least two man-days labor per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must have 100 or more potential timber trees of commercially valuable species growing in stands where one or more of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, and other undesirable trees present which should be removed.
- (2) Desirable species of young trees overtopped or shaded by undesirable species where removal of the latter will release the young trees for better growth.
- (3) Crowded stands of desirable trees which should be thinned out to provide adequate growing space for the remaining trees.

The practice consists of removing undesirable trees or vines that are interfering with the growth of trees selected for further development.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the farm limit.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association not later than the dates recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director, Southern Region; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons

who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified below:

(a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.

(b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.

(c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99.....	\$0.40	\$32.00 to \$32.99.....	\$10.40
\$2.00 to \$2.99.....	.80	\$33.00 to \$33.99.....	10.60
\$3.00 to \$3.99.....	1.20	\$34.00 to \$34.99.....	10.80
\$4.00 to \$4.99.....	1.60	\$35.00 to \$35.99.....	11.00
\$5.00 to \$5.99.....	2.00	\$36.00 to \$36.99.....	11.20
\$6.00 to \$6.99.....	2.40	\$37.00 to \$37.99.....	11.40
\$7.00 to \$7.99.....	2.80	\$38.00 to \$38.99.....	11.60
\$8.00 to \$8.99.....	3.20	\$39.00 to \$39.99.....	11.80
\$9.00 to \$9.99.....	3.60	\$40.00 to \$40.99.....	12.00
\$10.00 to \$10.99.....	4.00	\$41.00 to \$41.99.....	12.10
\$11.00 to \$11.99.....	4.40	\$42.00 to \$42.99.....	12.20
\$12.00 to \$12.99.....	4.80	\$43.00 to \$43.99.....	12.30
\$13.00 to \$13.99.....	5.20	\$44.00 to \$44.99.....	12.40
\$14.00 to \$14.99.....	5.60	\$45.00 to \$45.99.....	12.50
\$15.00 to \$15.99.....	6.00	\$46.00 to \$46.99.....	12.60
\$16.00 to \$16.99.....	6.40	\$47.00 to \$47.99.....	12.70
\$17.00 to \$17.99.....	6.80	\$48.00 to \$48.99.....	12.80
\$18.00 to \$18.99.....	7.20	\$49.00 to \$49.99.....	12.90
\$19.00 to \$19.99.....	7.60	\$50.00 to \$50.99.....	13.00
\$20.00 to \$20.99.....	8.00	\$51.00 to \$51.99.....	13.10
\$21.00 to \$21.99.....	8.20	\$52.00 to \$52.99.....	13.20
\$22.00 to \$22.99.....	8.40	\$53.00 to \$53.99.....	13.30
\$23.00 to \$23.99.....	8.60	\$54.00 to \$54.99.....	13.40
\$24.00 to \$24.99.....	8.80	\$55.00 to \$55.99.....	13.50
\$25.00 to \$25.99.....	9.00	\$56.00 to \$56.99.....	13.60
\$26.00 to \$26.99.....	9.20	\$57.00 to \$57.99.....	13.70
\$27.00 to \$27.99.....	9.40	\$58.00 to \$58.99.....	13.80
\$28.00 to \$28.99.....	9.60	\$59.00 to \$59.99.....	13.90
\$29.00 to \$29.99.....	9.80	\$60.00 to \$185.99.....	14.00
\$30.00 to \$30.99.....	10.00	\$186.00 to \$199.99.....	(a)
\$31.00 to \$31.99.....	10.20	\$200.00 and over.....	(b)

¹ Increase to \$200.

² No increase.

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances

(except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. **Fenced noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of

any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR LOUISIANA

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO LOUISIANA FARMERS:

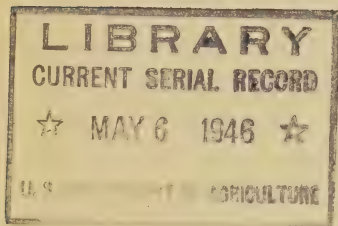
This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Louisiana State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1 A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or parish office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the parish for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

JOHN J. DOLES, *Chairman*
JOHN H. HENRY
LEON J. LANDRY
MICHAEL W. SCANLAN
WALTER L. TUCKER
H. C. SANDERS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR LOUISIANA

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Louisiana are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice. Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the parish office.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the conservation practice assistance approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Louisiana conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the parish, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the parish.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the parish office.

1. Application of superphosphate:

- (a) 18-percent—78 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19-percent—80 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20-percent—83 cents per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or "straight" materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-percent material. Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

2. Application of basic slag.—45 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

3. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$2.10 per 100 pounds.

Payment will be made for potash applied in mixed fertilizers, as well as when applied as "straight" material. Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3: The material can be applied only to the following:

- (1) Permanent pasture.
- (2) New seedings of Bermuda, Dallis, or carpet grass.
- (3) New seedings of a legume (excluding interplanted summer legumes, soybeans for beans, and all peanuts).
- (4) New seedings of grass and legume mixtures.
- (5) Winter legumes and ryegrass.
- (6) Old stands of kudzu and lespedeza sericea.
- (7) Legumes in combination with small grain after small grain is harvested.

Superphosphate and basic slag must be worked into the topsoil prior to or at the time of seeding a new pasture. For best results on established pastures, the material should be worked into the soil.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of ground limestone or ground sea shells:

(a) Ground limestone containing at least 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 30 percent through a 100-mesh sieve, and ground sea shells containing at least 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.60 per ton.

(b) Ground limestone containing at least 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.10 per ton.

(c) Ground limestone not meeting the above requirements but containing at least 70 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$2.80 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 5.

5. Application of paper mill slag—\$1.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 4 AND 5: All material must be evenly distributed and worked into the topsoil prior to or at the time of seeding new

pastures. For best results on established pastures, the material should be worked into the soil.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Hairy vetch	14.25
(b) Common or Willamette vetch	8.15
(c) Hungarian or purple vetch	7.15
(d) Austrian winter peas	6.05
(e) Melilotus indica	5.25
(f) Bur-clover (in bur)	6.00
(g) Crimson clover (clean)	15.50
(h) Lupines	7.00
(i) Singletary peas	7.60

No payment will be made if harvested for hay. Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The harvesting of seed will be permitted.

It is usually necessary to seed the following amounts of seed per acre:

- Hairy vetch—20 pounds.
- All other vetches—30 pounds.
- Austrian winter peas or lupines—35 pounds.
- Melilotus indica or crimson clover (clean)—25 pounds.
- Legumes seeded with small grains—15 to 25 pounds.
- Bur-clover (in bur)—6 bushels (60 pounds).
- Singletary peas—30 pounds.

Winter legume seed or the soil should be properly inoculated at the time of planting. Phosphate, potash, and lime should be applied where needed. Winter legumes should be seeded not later than November 30, 1945.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1945—6 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover means a coverage of 75 percent of the land, with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. To obtain such a cover, a seeding of 25 pounds per acre is recommended.

8. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory growth of summer legumes grown alone—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Crops that will qualify are cowpeas, soybeans from which seed is not harvested for beans, velvetbeans, crotalaria, and Alyce clover. A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. When turned under in the fall, a fall-sown crop must follow, except on soils of the Delta and the sugarcane area. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify.

9. Establishing or reseeding permanent pastures. — For new pastures, there must be established white Dutch clover and Dallis

or Bermuda grass, and the seeding mixtures may contain one or more of the grasses and/or legumes listed below:

Grass or legume	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) White Dutch clover	50
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop Persian, black medic, or red).....	25
(c) Mixed clovers meeting following minimums: 40 percent white and/or hop; 30 percent white; 85 percent Persian, white, and/or hop	30
(d) Common lespedeza	20
(e) Kobe lespedeza	15
(f) Dallis grass	25
(g) Carpet grass	20
(h) Bermuda grass	30

Payment will be made for seeding legumes only on existing pasture grasses or with one or more of the grasses listed above.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that will normally assure reseeding. It is usually necessary to seed the following minimum amounts of seed per acre to obtain a satisfactory cover:

Clovers—5 pounds.

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

Dallis grass—18 pounds.

Carpet grass—5 pounds.

Bermuda grass—5 pounds.

The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture on the more easily prepared soils should consist of double-disk harrowing (or its equivalent). Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, lime, or other minerals, these materials should be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

10. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1.15 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Terraces constructed on land with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except for small areas where it is necessary in order to complete the terrace system in the field. Construction should begin at the top of the slope and proceed down the slope, completing each terrace before beginning another.

(2) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up through 4 percent will be determined by the formula $\text{slope} \div 2 \div 2$.

On slopes above 4 percent, the formula $\text{slope} \div 4 + 2$ will be used. The table below is based on these formulas:

Slope of land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces (feet)	Slope of land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces (feet)
1.....	1 foot 6 inches.....	150	5.....	3 feet 3 inches.....	65
2.....	2 feet.....	100	6.....	3 feet 6 inches.....	53
3.....	2 feet 6 inches.....	83	7.....	3 feet 9 inches.....	54
4.....	3 feet.....	75	8.....	4 feet.....	50

Under the table, vertical spacing may be carried 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

(3) The grade for the terrace channel must not exceed 3 inches per 100 linear feet. A variable grade is recommended.

(4) The length of the terrace shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one drop, except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.

(5) **Ridge-type terraces.**—The width of terraces must not be less than 18 feet. Measurements will be made at the narrowest points in the terraces and taken from the center of the water channel to the lower edge of the terrace ridge. The settled height of the terraces shall not be less than 18 inches, as measured from the bottom of the water channel. The cross section above the normal ground line must be at least 7 square feet.

(6) **Channel-type terraces.**—A settled height of less than 18 inches will be acceptable; provided the effective cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of terrace draining in one direction. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the smallest section of the terrace. The bottom width of the channel should be at least 4 feet and approximately flat. The upper side of the terrace ridge shall be at least 8 feet in width, measured from the center of the water channel to the top of the terrace ridge. The width of the lower side of the terrace ridge shall be equal to at least the distance from the center of the terrace channel to the top of the terrace.

(7) Adequate terrace outlet protection must be provided before terraces may be accepted for payment. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected, preferably by sod. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected permanent pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, it will be necessary to construct a protected outlet channel.

11. Construction or enlargement of ditches for the drainage of cropland or pasture:

(a) Constructing new ditches 8 or more feet wide and 12 or more but less than 18 inches deep—90 cents per 100 linear feet.

(b) Enlarging old ditches to 12 or more but less than 18 inches deep—5 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed 90 cents per 100 linear feet.

(c) Constructing new ditches 10 or more feet wide and 18 or more but less than 24 inches deep—\$1.80 per 100 linear feet.

(d) Enlarging old ditches to 18 or more but less than 24 inches deep—6 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed \$1.80 per 100 linear feet.

(e) Constructing or enlarging ditches to widths shown in item (3) of the specifications below and 24 or more inches deep—3 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed \$8.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) The dimensions must be furnished by the producer, and in the case of enlargement, the dimensions of the ditch as originally constructed and after enlargement must be furnished. The widths and depths refer to averages for each ditch.

(2) Ditches must drain properly and be constructed in connection with a water disposal system.

(3) In heavy soils, such as cane land, the top width under part (e) must be at least equal to the bottom width plus two-thirds the depth and in all other soils have a minimum top width equal to the bottom width plus three times the depth. For enlarged ditches, the width should be approximately the same as for similar new ditches, except where the sides are already firmly established, the vegetative cover and root system holding them need not be disturbed.

12. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Kudzu should be cultivated at least twice during the growing season. On most upland soils, liberal fertilization is required to assure survival of a good stand. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-

distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. Plants should be set approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows not exceeding 25 feet in width.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

13. Establishing a stand of *lespedeza sericea*—\$6.00 per acre.

Payment will be made only when carried out for the prevention of water erosion on steep slopes and waterways.

SPECIFICATIONS: It is usually necessary to plant at least 25 pounds of scarified seed per acre. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

14. Construction of a stock pond—12 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed \$150 per pond.

SPECIFICATIONS: The pond shall be constructed to provide for a depth of at least 6 feet of water over one-fourth of the water area at spillway level. Ponds shall be fenced to exclude livestock and water must be piped for livestock to a stock watering tank below the dam or in cases where this is impracticable a small arm of the pond or a dug trench may reach outside the fence to allow access of the livestock to pond water. Where the entire drainage area filling the pond is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, there shall be a protective strip of sod not less than 100 feet in width around the entire pond.

(1) **Foundation preparation.**—To reduce seepage, a trench at least 4 feet wide must be dug along the center line of the base of the dam deep enough to reach impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The entire base of the dam should be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified.

(2) **Height.**—The maximum settled height for which payment will be made is 12 feet. Allow 10 percent for settling where constructed with horse-drawn scrapers, 15 percent with tractor-operated bulldozers or mechanical spreaders, and 20 percent with draglines.

(3) **Top width.**—A dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of at least 4 feet. For dams over 10 feet, the top width must be 4 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height.

(4) **Slopes.**—Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The upstream slope must be at least 3 to 1. The downstream slope must be at least 2 to 1.

(5) **Freeboard.**—The top of the dam must have a settled height at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway.

(6) **Spillway.**—The size of the spillway is determined by the drainage area as shown in the table below:

<i>Area drained</i>	<i>Width of spillway required—vegetated channel</i>	<i>Area drained</i>	<i>Width of spillway required—vegetated channel</i>
Up to 25 acres	10 feet	45 acres	16 feet
30 acres	12 feet	50 acres	18 feet
35 acres	14 feet	60 acres	20 feet

(7) The dam must be seeded or sodded.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing serv-

ices, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1 A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all Government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms

or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any

payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) Practices defeating purposes of the programs.—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) Depriving others of program assistance.—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a parish, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8: DEFINITIONS

A. **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
- (2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. **Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture Land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR MISSISSIPPI

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO MISSISSIPPI FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Mississippi State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1 A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the county for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES L. NEILL, *Chairman*
JAMES HAND, JR.
JOHN A. HARDY

GARROTT A. HOPSON
JAMES M. SESSIONS
L. I. JONES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Field Service Branch—Southern Region

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR MISSISSIPPI

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Mississippi are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice. Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the conservation practice assistance approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Mississippi conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Application of superphosphate:

- (a) 18 percent—78 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—81 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent—84 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

2. Application of potash (60 percent or its equivalent)—\$2.00 per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 3.

3. Application of basic slag—35 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will be made for material applied to broadcast summer legumes and legumes cut for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3: All material must be evenly distributed and, where practicable, worked into the soil. The material may only be applied to permanent pastures; new seedings of grasses and legumes (excluding soybeans for oil and all peanuts) seeded alone and winter cover crops (other than small grain seeded alone); new seedings of grasses or legumes after the nurse crop has been harvested; and old stands of lespedeza sericea or kudzu. Seed may be harvested or the crops grazed, provided a good cover is left on the land.

For basic slag, the total phosphoric acid content must be at least 8 percent and the material must be of such fineness that at least 90 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve.

4. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent), excluding basic slag:

<i>Name of county</i>	<i>Payment rate per ton</i>
Alcorn, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Lauderdale, Lee, Lowndes, Neshoba, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Tippah, Union, and Winston	\$2.70
De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Quitman, Tate, Tishomingo, and Yalobusha	2.80
Bolivar, Coahoma, Grenada, Humphreys, Montgomery, Sunflower, and Tallahatchie	2.85
Benton, Clarke, George, Jasper, Jones, Newton, Perry, Wayne, and Webster	2.90
Kemper, Monroe, and Tunica	3.00
Itawamba, Leflore, Panola, and Washington	3.05
Attala, Carroll, Copiah, Hinds, Leake, Madison, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Warren, and Yazoo	3.10
Claiborne and Lincoln	3.15
Holmes	3.20
Forrest, Issaquena, Jefferson, and Pike	3.25
Lamar and Smith	3.30
Adams, Calhoun, Greene, Jeff Davis, Lawrence, Marion, Pearl River, Simpson, and Stone	3.35
Covington, Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson	3.40
Walthall	3.45
Amite	3.50
Wilkinson	3.60

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and, where practicable, worked into the soil. Material containing less than 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent will be paid for on the basis of an equivalent amount of 80 percent. Ground limestone and ground oyster shells must be of such fineness that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve or 80 percent through a 10-mesh sieve, and calcium silicate slag must be of such fineness that 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. Each material listed below is considered equal to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells
- 2,000 pounds of paper mill waste lime
- 2,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	5
(b) Hungarian or purple vetch, crimson clover (unhulled), or blue lupine	6
(c) Common vetch or Willamette vetch (certified)	7
(d) Mixed vetch	8
(e) Hairy vetch	11
(f) Crimson clover (hulled)	12
(g) Bur-clover (in bur)	12
(h) Bur-clover (hulled)	12
(i) Wild winter peas (scarified and unscarified)	6½

¹ Not to exceed \$4.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for winter legumes grown with small grains.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. Winter legume seed must be inoculated, except bur-clover seeded in the bur and legumes seeded on land which grew a crop of that legume the preceding year. To obtain a satisfactory cover, it is recommended that the following practices be observed:

- (1) Winter legumes should be seeded not later than October 31.
 - (2) Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre, unless winter legumes are seeded following a fertilized crop. In fields where there is a deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.
 - (3) The seeding rates per acre should be as follows:
 - (a) Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
 - (b) Hairy vetch or wild winter peas—20 pounds.
 - (c) All other vetches (including vetch mixtures)—25 pounds.
 - (d) Crimson clover—15 pounds hulled or 40 pounds unhulled.
 - (e) Blue lupine—50 pounds.
 - (f) Bur-clover—6 bushels in bur or 15 pounds hulled.
- Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory cover of summer legumes seeded alone in 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

Payment will not be made for soybeans from which the seed is harvested for beans, all peanuts, or any legume cut for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: The eligible crops and recommended seeding rates per acre are as follows:

	<i>In rows</i>	<i>Broadcast</i>
(1) Crotalaria	20 pounds	50 pounds
(2) Alyce clover .....	.....	15 pounds
(3) Cowpeas	30 pounds	60 pounds
(4) Soybeans	35-60 pounds	70-100 pounds

A satisfactory cover must be established and left on the land during the winter or cut into the soil and the land planted to a fall crop, except on buckshot soils of the Delta or heavy lime soils of the prairie. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of limestone per acre should be applied.

7. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Lespedeza should be seeded at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. A satisfactory cover must be established. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The crop must be left on the land or, if turned under, followed by a fall-sown crop, except on buckshot soils of the Delta or heavy lime soils of the prairie. Grazing may be permitted, provided it is carried out in such a manner as to assure natural reseeding. Seed may be harvested, provided the residue is left on the land.

Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag, or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone, or 300 pounds of 0-14-7 and 500 pounds of ground limestone, per acre should be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Turning under a satisfactory cover of sweetclover seeded in 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Sweetclover should be seeded at the rate of 20 pounds per acre not later than September 15. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. Sweetclover turned under in the fall of 1946 on land subject to erosion will qualify only if followed by a fall-sown crop.

9. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding or sprigging Bermuda grass—\$4.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The sprigs or sod pieces should be spaced not more than 3 feet apart. The pasture will not be considered established unless two-thirds of the sprigs or sod pieces show healthy growth. Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of potash should be applied per acre.

10. Establishing permanent pastures by seeding adapted pasture grasses or pasture legumes:

<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover.....	50
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic).....	30
(c) Dallis grass (live purity of at least 35%).....	45
(d) Dallis grass (live purity of at least 7% and not more than 35%)	25
(e) Bahia grass	30
(f) Redtop	10
(g) Common lespedeza	20
(h) Kobe lespedeza	15
(i) Korean lespedeza	7
(j) Bermuda grass	25

No payment will be made for establishing common, Kobe, or Korean lespedeza or hop, black medic, or Persian clover, except where established on one or more existing perennial pasture grasses or perennial legumes, or except where established from a seeding containing at least one or more perennial pasture grasses or perennial legumes. With the exception of Bermuda and Dallis grass, one grass and one legume must be established on new pastures to qualify. At least one of the grasses or legumes must be established during the 1946 program year.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory seasonal cover of properly distributed plants to assure reseeding must be established.

The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- White Dutch clover—3 pounds.
- Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic)—4 pounds.
- Bahia grass—15 pounds.
- Dallis grass (domestic)—15 pounds.
- Dallis grass (imported)—8 pounds.
- Redtop—5 pounds.
- All lespedeza—25 pounds.
- Bermuda grass—6 pounds.

Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of potash should be applied per acre. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

11. Clearing and preparing land for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$10 per acre.

This practice is only applicable where the estimated cost is \$20 or more per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory pasture could not be established, nor the area mowed, without being cleared. The area must be established to at least one perennial grass and one legume during the 1946 program year. The land should be of such quality that when pasture is established, it will be considered good pasture.

12. Planting farm woodland trees—\$5.00 per acre.

Payment will be made only for planting the following commercial trees: Pines, cedars, cypress, black walnut, black locust, oak, ash, hickories, bois D'arc, cottonwood, red mulberry, and yellow poplar.

SPECIFICATIONS: A minimum of 1,000 trees per acre should be planted. There must be a survival of at least 650 trees per acre. Soil preparation by flat-breaking or bedding is required for hardwoods. Hardwoods must be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals.

13. Timber stand improvement of farm woodlands—\$3.00 per acre.

Payment will not be made if any part of the area burns over during the 1946 program year.

SPECIFICATIONS: The woodland must have more than 150 good, straight, clear, and disease-free trees at least 6 inches in diameter or 300 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre after carrying out either items (1), (2), or (3) below:

(1) The removal of dead, diseased, limby (wolf trees) or hollow-butted trees, and trees that are too crooked or too limby to be of commercial value and noncommercial trees.

(2) The thinning and pruning of a stand of trees that has become stunted from overcrowding, leaving at least 150 good, straight, clear, disease-free trees 6 inches in diameter or 300 similar trees 3 inches in diameter.

(3) The close-pruning of the trunk to at least 17 feet of at least 50 potential timber trees per acre. These trees must be 8 inches or more in diameter.

14. Construction of firebreaks on farm woodlands—30 cents per 100 linear feet.

Payment will not be made for firebreaks surrounding any area burned over during the 1946 program year.

SPECIFICATIONS: The firebreaks must be at least 10 feet wide and cleared of all inflammable material. The woodland must be blocked in areas of 40 acres or less and protected from fire by barriers such as farm roads, streams, cultivated fields, and artificial firebreaks. Artificial firebreaks may be constructed by plowing two furrows 40 feet apart and burning the strip between or by flat-breaking a strip 10 feet wide. Firebreaks should be constructed on the contour to prevent erosion.

15. Establishing a stand of perennial lespedeza—\$6.00 per acre.

This practice is limited to land subject to erosion and is not intended primarily for a hay crop.

SPECIFICATIONS: A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure a complete coverage of the land. The rate of seeding should be 30 pounds per acre. Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone per acre should be applied. Fifty pounds of potash per acre should be applied where needed.

16. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: There must be 300 uniformly distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. Sound, healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted 3½ feet apart on well-prepared seedbeds 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre. Planting should be done about March 1 in south Mississippi and April 1 in north Mississippi. Where kudzu is planted along gullies or stream banks, plants should be at least 6 feet from the bank of the gully or stream. Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of potash should be applied per acre. Two tons of barnyard manure may be substituted for one-half of the above fertilizer recommendations.

17. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets either exist or are provided—70 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Slope.**—The construction of terraces on cropland may be approved for sandy soils on slopes not to exceed 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes not to exceed 10 percent. Terraces may be constructed on pasture land with slopes up to 10 percent for sandy soils or up to 15 percent for clay soils.

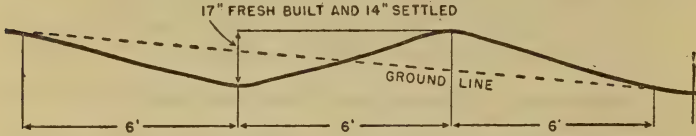
(2) **Location.**—The terrace line location will fall upon and conform to the belts of erosion symptoms—the upper rims of gullies, fingers, bald spots, and slope changes. On flat slopes, the maximum horizontal distance between terraces will be 150 feet. Permanent pasture land may be terraced where a partial sod exists and alternate terrace lines may be omitted provided the remaining lines are located on major erosion symptoms. Where a complete pasture sod exists on the pasture land, no payment will be made for constructing terraces.

(3) **Grade.**—The grade of the terrace line shall be as follows:

<i>Vertical spacing</i>	<i>Grade (inches per 100 feet)</i>
Less than 1½ feet.....	1
From 1½ to 2½ feet.....	2
More than 2½ feet.....	3

(4) **Direction.**—The direction of terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge, except where obstacles such as property lines, dunes, road banks, or large gullies make this impossible.

(5) **Dimensions.**—Standard terraces must have minimum dimensions as shown below:



The minimum channel cross section shall be 6 square feet after settling.

(6) **Construction.**—The flow line must be on the grade line or one-fourth the width of the terrace ridge above the grade line. When old terraces interfere with new construction, the old terraces must be plowed down or spread to conform with normal ground surface. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished by plowing or disking to a smooth curving surface throughout the entire disturbed area.

(7) **Terrace outlets.**—Terraces may outlet individually upon one of the following existing protected areas: (a) Well-sodded pastures; (b) meadows; (c) wooded areas; (d) stabilized channels.

Where the above terrace outlet areas do not exist, one of the following outlets must be provided: (a) Pasture or meadow strip waterways or (b) vegetated ditches.

(8) **Terrace maintenance.**—Terraces must be maintained in accordance with good farming practices.

18. Construction of flat V-ditches as a part of a terrace water disposal system or farm drainage system:

<i>Size of ditch</i>	<i>Payment rate per 100 linear feet</i>
(a) 12 feet by 12 inches.....	\$1.00
(b) 12 feet by 18 inches.....	1.75
(c) 16 feet by 24 inches.....	3.25
(d) 20 feet by 30 inches.....	5.00

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

Payment will not be made for V-ditches constructed for terrace outlets where the channel grade is greater than 3 percent nor where there is an existing stabilized outlet such as sodded pasture, meadow, wooded area, or stabilized channel.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Shape.**—Ditches must be flat V-shaped and have side slopes not steeper than 4 to 1.

(2) **Location.**—Ditches must be located so as to conform with the natural drainage depression. The water must empty into main drainage channels at angles of not more than 45 degrees with the direction of the flow of the main channel and at points where there is satisfactory stabilization.

(3) **Size.**—The size of ditch must be determined by the area drained and the fall of the ditch as shown in the following table:

For Use in Terrace Outlets or Hill Drainage Where Most of the Run-off is From Rolling to Fairly Steep Land

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1	2	6	17	34
2	6	11	27	54
3	7	15	33	70
6	10	22	54	185
9	12	26	65	280
<i>Feet</i>				
1	15	29	85	320
2	22	45	220	...
3	27	60	300	...
4	31	70	...	...
5	35	90	...	...

For Delta Conditions or Flat Drainage Areas in Hill Section

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	13	24	55	99
$\frac{1}{2}$	15	34	78	141
1	24	49	111	200
2	33	73	155	278
3	43	89	197	354
4	51	100	225	417
5	55	114	251	458
6	60	124	275	505

(4) **Construction.**—Trees and shrubs must be removed and the area within the channel left to permit mowing. Spoil banks must be leveled to afford row drainage where the topography will permit.

(5) **Protection.**—A vegetative cover shall be established within the waterway channel where the grade is greater than 1 percent by establishing perennial lespedeza or perennial grasses. Payment will be made under practice 16 for vegetative protection, except kudzu.

(6) **Maintenance.**—V-ditches must be maintained in accordance with good farming practices.

19. **Construction of ditches for secondary drainage.**—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: A record of the design, lay-out, and yardage computations must be filed in the county office. The ditch must be designed and constructed in accordance with the following:

(1) **Capacity.**—For run-off from hill areas, a drainage coefficient of 3.12 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For delta or other flat areas, a drainage coefficient of 2.0 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For ditch capacity, use Kutter's or Manning's formula, with value of "N" of 0.04.

(2) **Velocity.**—The optimum velocity for drainage ditches is ordinarily from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet per second. The velocity depends upon the slope of the water surface, the hydraulic radius, and the value of "N." Ditch design may be adjusted within economic limits to minimize danger from excessive silting or eroding of the channel.

(3) **Channel depth.**—Use depth necessary to meet local topographic and soil requirements, with a minimum depth of 4 feet, except at extreme upper end where 3 feet may be used or at local crossings of sloughs or minor depressions where a 2-foot minimum depth may be used.

(4) **Bottom width.**—For tractor or truck excavator, 2.5 feet minimum; drag-line 3 feet minimum.

(5) **Side slopes.**—Steepest side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$:1. In sandy soils, steepest side slopes 2:1. Side slopes must be uniform from the top edge to the bottom of the ditch.

(6) **Berm width.**—Minimum berm width 8 feet.

(7) **Alignment.**—Alignment must follow and conform to the natural drainage pattern. This principle will also be followed in undulating delta areas, avoiding cutting through main ridges. The low points on these ridges will determine the location of the line. Simple curves set in by eye are adequate for ditches covered by these specifications. The radius of the curve should be large enough to avoid excessive bank erosion. The angle of approach of the lateral with the main channel must not be greater than 45 degrees.

(8) **Outlets.**—The drain into which these ditches empty must have adequate capacity to handle the increased rate of run-off. Inlet points into large channels will be selected as far as possible by using existing stabilized natural inlets, such as lateral streams, sloughs, etc. If such are not available, the danger of caving-back at inlet points must be minimized by installing permanent structures or by excavating the new ditch at zero grade for a minimum distance of 75 feet back from the inlet, with adjustment of the entrance grade to provide noneroding velocities and flattening of side slopes to minimize slides and bank erosion.

(9) **Clearing operations.**—All debris must be burned or removed from the construction area.

(10) **Spoil banks.**—In order to facilitate subsequent leveling operations, all spoil banks not required for protecting levees must be spread to a height not to exceed 3 feet above natural ground level.

(11) **Surface drainage.**—Spoil bank openings at least 6 feet in width must be left in all depression points on either side of the ditch. At points where considerable water is to be admitted from the field level to the ditch, flumes must be excavated and vegetated. The channel slope of the flume must be 4:1 and the toe must be recessed a minimum of 6 feet into the ditch bank.

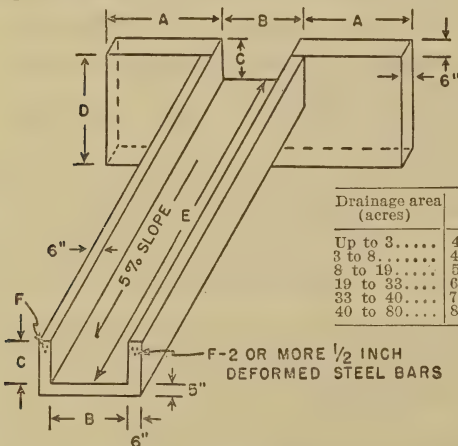
(12) **Protection against silting.**—Lateral ditches which drain areas discharging large quantities of sand into the valley will not be approved until control measures have been installed on these areas.

20. Construction of open flumes.—\$10.25 per cubic yard of reinforced concrete (1:2:4 mix).

This practice is available only in counties that have prior approval of the State committee. Detailed plan for structures must have prior approval of the State committee.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Dimensions.**—The dimensions must be the same as in the following drainage area table:



Drainage area (acres)	A	B	C	D	E	No. of F bars
Up to 3.....	4'0"	2'0"	1'4"	3'0"	12'0"	2
3 to 8.....	4'0"	3'0"	1'6"	3'6"	15'0"	2
8 to 19.....	5'0"	4'0"	2'0"	4'0"	15'0"	2
19 to 33.....	6'0"	5'0"	2'6"	4'6"	18'0"	3
33 to 40.....	7'0"	6'0"	3'0"	5'0"	21'0"	4
40 to 80....	8'0"	7'0"	3'6"	5'6"	24'0"	4

(2) Thickness of concrete must be a minimum of 5 inches. Concrete must not be poured on earth that has been filled.

(3) Trough of flume must be reinforced longitudinally with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars spaced 12 inches center to center and reinforced transversely with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) spaced 24 inches center to center.

(4) Headwalls of flume must be constructed of reinforced concrete at a minimum of 12 feet distance upstream from head of the gully. The top of flume floor at intake must be at the same elevation as the channel flow line. The concrete must be reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) having longitudinal spacing of 12 inches and transverse spacing of 24 inches center to center.

21. Establishing vegetative waterways—\$18 per acre.

No additional payment for the establishment of grasses or legumes or for the application of material under this practice will be made in connection with any other practice.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Size.**—Waterways must have a width of at least 10 feet at the narrowest point. Payment will not be made for any area lying outside a width of 200 feet.

(2) **Location.**—Waterways must be located to conform to the natural drainage depression. Water must enter vegetative waterways at nonerosive elevations and empty into the main drainage channels at stabilized points or areas.

(3) **Construction.**—Trees and shrubs must be removed and the area left to permit mowing.

(4) **Protection.**—A vegetative cover must be provided over the entire waterway by establishing perennial lespedeza, kudzu, or perennial grass. At least one of the following plantings at the rate specified per acre is recommended:

- (a) Bermuda or carpet grass sprigs or sod pieces not more than 24 inches apart.
- (b) Dallis grass (imported)—16 pounds.
- (c) Dallis grass (domestic)—30 pounds.
- (d) Bahia grass—30 pounds.
- (e) Carpet grass—20 pounds.
- (f) Lespedeza sericea—50 pounds.
- (g) Kudzu—750 plants (survival).

Eight hundred pounds of basic slag or 400 pounds of superphosphate and 1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of potash per acre must be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

22. Construction of a stock pond—12 cents per cubic yard of material, not to exceed 3,000 cubic yards per pond.

Applicable only in counties approved by the State committee. This practice shall be used to construct stock ponds which are to be used primarily for livestock water. No site will be approved where livestock has free access to running water.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Height.**—Allow 10 percent for settling where constructed with horse-drawn scrapers, 15 percent with tractor-operated bulldozers or mechanical spreaders, and 20 percent with draglines.

(2) **Top width.**—A dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of at least 5 feet. For dams over 10 feet, the top width must be at least 5 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height.

(3) **Foundation preparation.**—To reduce seepage, a trench must be dug along the center line of the base of the dam deep enough to reach impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The same treatment should be given any gullies, ditches, and old channels that run through the dam site. The entire base of the dam site should be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified.

(4) **Slopes.**—Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The steepest upstream slope is 3:1 for sandy soils and 2:1 for other soils. The steepest downstream slope is 2:1 for sandy soils and 1½:1 for other soils.

(5) **Freeboard.**—The top of the dam must have a settled height at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway, except that where the water surface area of the pond at spillway level is less than 1 acre and the drainage area is less than 15 acres, the freeboard may be 2 feet. The pond shall be constructed to provide for a depth of 6 feet of water over one-fourth of the water area at spillway level.

(6) **Spillway.**—The size of the spillway is determined by the drainage area as shown in the table below:

Area drained Acres	Width of spillway required	
	Vegetated channel Feet	Drop rectangular weir Feet
Up to 25	10	8
30	12	8½
35	14	9
45	16	10½
50	18	12
60	20	13

Vegetated spillways must be located in hard ground at either or both ends of the dam and shall empty on uniform grade downstream far enough not to cause waterlogging of the dam. The water may also be disposed of by diversion into another watershed. If the spillway is over or through the dam proper, it must be of concrete or masonry construction.

(7) Where drain pipe is provided, it should have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches, must be installed on firm ground, and must have two cut-off collars.

(8) Sod pieces should be placed 18 inches apart along level contours from toe of lower slope over dam to water line on upper slope.

(9) Where water area of the pond is in excess of 1 acre, the water line should be protected against wave action by either double-pole raft with flexible ties, or by solid-board fence of sufficient height to protect high and low water level, or by rock riprap.

(10) The fill of the dam and shore line should be protected against livestock, vehicles, and farm machinery.

(11) Erosion control measures should be practiced in watershed above the dam.

(12) The fill for the dam should be put up in approximately horizontal layers of not more than 2 feet in thickness with each layer properly compacted.

(13) It is recommended that dams be built not to exceed 12 feet in settled height.

23. Construction of diversion terraces.—6 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8.00 per 100 linear feet.

Diversion terraces are to be used only at the foot of slopes unsuitable for standard terraces or where the run-off from higher slopes of adjacent property cannot be controlled by standard terraces.

SPECIFICATIONS: For diversion terraces, the grade may be variable but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet. The direction of diversion terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge, except where obstacles such as property lines, dunes, road banks, or large gullies make this impossible. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished to a smooth curving surface by plowing or disking. Diversion terraces must outlet upon well-sodded pastures, meadows, wooded areas, or stabilized channels. Diversion terraces must be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1 A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for

payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been

earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in

any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Fenced noncrop open pasture land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,

Director, Southern Region.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES
FOR OKLAHOMA**

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO OKLAHOMA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Oklahoma State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1 A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 B).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the county for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES T. CAMERON, *Chairman*
LYLE L. HAGUE
WILLIE L. HUTCHESON

PAUL E. MOLLENKOPF
AMOS E. PITTMAN
SHAWNEE BROWN

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION**

Field Service Branch—Southern Region

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR OKLAHOMA

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Oklahoma are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice. Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

B. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Oklahoma conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance for any approved conservation practice carried out on range land, the operator must have submitted in writing a grazing management plan to the county committee not later than June 15, 1946. Assistance will not be given for practices on range land unless the practices are included in the grazing management plan. The grazing management plan shall show the conservation needs, if any, of the ranch as determined by the ranch operator and the county committee. The conservation needs may include, but not be limited to, conservation practices for which assistance is offered under the 1946 program.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Construction of terraces for which proper outlets are provided:

- (a) Large ridge-type terrace—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Small ridge-type terrace or channel-type terrace—\$1 per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Diversion terrace—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ridge-type and channel-type terraces—Ridge-type and channel-type terraces shall be constructed to equal or exceed the following dimensions:

RIDGE-TYPE TERRACES

Slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval	Minimum height top of terrace above normal ground (inches)		Minimum width terrace above normal ground (feet)		Recom- mended average distance between terraces
		New terrace	Settled	Large ridge	Small ridge	
0.5 or less.....	1.25	13½	10	19.2	12.0	210
1.0	1.5	13¾	11	17.5	11.0	150
2.0	2.0	15	12	16.0	10.0	100
3.0	2.5	15	12	16.0	10.0	83
4.0	3.0	15¾	12½	15.4	9.6	75
5.0	3.5	15¾	12½	15.4	9.6	70
6.0	4.0	16¼	13	14.8	9.2	67
7.0	4.5	16¼	13	14.8	9.2	64
8.0 or more.....	5.0	17½	14	13.8	8.6	62

CHANNEL-TYPE TERRACES

Slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval	Minimum height top of settled terrace above upper channel (inches)	Minimum width center of water channel to top of terrace (feet)	Minimum effective cross- sectional area of channel (square feet)	Recom- mended average distance between terraces
0.5 or less.....	1.25	14	10	16	210
1.0	1.5	14	10	16	150
2.0	2.0	14	10	16	100
3.0	2.5	15	9	14	83
4.0	3.0	15	9	13	75
5.0	3.5	16	8	12	70
6.0	4.0	16	8	12	67
7.0	4.5	17	7	10	64
8.0	5.0	18	7	10	62

Terraces, except diversion terraces, must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet. The recommended average distance between terraces or the vertical interval between terraces shall not be exceeded by more than 20 percent in Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties east thereof, and by not more than 30 percent in counties west thereof. The width of the lower side of the terrace shall in all cases be at least two-thirds the width of the upper side. The minimum settled cross-sectional area above the normal ground line shall be 10 square feet for large ridge-type terraces and 7 square feet for small ridge-type terraces.

The water channel of channel-type terraces should have a flat bottom at least 4 feet wide.

Ridge terraces should be constructed by moving soil onto the terrace ridge from both the upper and lower sides. Channel terraces should be constructed by moving all of the dirt from the up face of the terrace. Graded terraces should be constructed to divide the water on the ridges and carry it to protected waterways.

Fills.—Terraces must have settled fills in the terrace line across gullies built up to the normal level of the terrace ridge. This shall be accomplished by increasing the height of the new fill by 10 percent.

Terrace outlets.—The outlet ends of all terrace channels must be protected. Where conditions permit, the outlet may be constructed so that each terrace will empty directly on well-established pasture or meadow land. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, terrace channels shall be protected

by means of sodded channels, riprap, or other effective devices which prevent erosion. Terraces constructed for which adequately protected outlets are not provided will not qualify.

Outlets must have a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than the terrace channel.

Diversion terraces.—The grade for diversion terraces may be variable but must not exceed a fall of 6 inches per 100 feet, unless the channel is protected from erosion by a vegetative cover or other satisfactory means. Fills must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of the ridge after settlement. The outlet must be protected against erosion. A diversion terrace will be acceptable if the cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less; plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres; plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

Diversion terraces shall only be constructed for the diversion of water from cropland. Dikes or levees to control floodwater will not qualify as diversion terraces.

2. Construction of a dam or reservoir:

- (a) For first 2,000 cubic yards used in the construction of the dam—12 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For material moved but not used in the construction of the dam or material used in the construction of the dam in excess of 2,000 cubic yards—8 cents per cubic yard.

To be eligible for payment, dams or reservoirs must be located on noncropland. The primary purposes for the construction of dams and reservoirs are to provide adequate, well-distributed watering places for livestock on pasture land in order to distribute grazing and prevent overgrazing and resulting erosion near watering places, and to contribute to control of erosion by being a factor in flood control.

SPECIFICATIONS: Preliminary survey.—A preliminary survey must be made before construction is started (a) if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height, or (b) if as much as 300 cubic yards or more earth will be moved, or (c) if the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular or an existing dam is to be enlarged. The top width of a dam for a stock pond shall be 4 to 12 feet, depending on height. The inside slope shall be not less than 3:1 and the outside slope not less than 2:1. The sod must be removed from the base of the dam before construction.

Enlargement of existing dams.—Where it is determined by the county committee that an existing reservoir is inadequate for watering livestock, payment for enlarging the dam will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new dams.

Before existing dams are enlarged, the top of the upstream and downstream slopes shall be plowed in order that a proper bond will be obtained between existing dam and the new fill. The earthen fill for the dam should be spread in well-packed layers of not over 8 to 10 inches per layer. Sod should not be used in the fill.

Allowance for shrinkage.—Allowance must be made for shrinkage at the rate of 10 percent, except that the shrinkage factor for dams constructed with bulldozers will be 15 percent, and for dams constructed with drag-line equipment will be 20 percent of the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam.

Spillway construction.—Wherever available, a natural sodded spillway should be used and care should be taken not to destroy the existing natural cover. The spillway must have a cross-sectional area greater than the impounded stream at highest known flood stage. Where the spillway is not protected by natural cover, sodding or other protection must be provided. The end of the dam should be riprapped or sodded if it forms a part of the spillway. The settled top of the dam must be at least 3 feet higher than the spillway crest. The spillway should be protected from livestock.

Protection of face of dam.—The slopes of the fill above water must be sodded or seeded to grass. Where the proposed reservoir surface exceeds 3 acres, either the upstream face of the fill must be riprapped or the dam must have a minimum upstream slope of 4:1.

3. Application of agricultural limestone:

County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton
Adair	\$2.65	Grant	2.60	Noble	2.60
Alfalfa	3.00	Greer	3.00	Nowata	2.95
Atoka	2.75	Harmon	3.00	Okfuskee	2.90
Beaver	3.00	Harper	3.00	Oklahoma	2.90
Beckham	3.00	Haskell	2.95	Okmulgee	2.70
Blaine	3.00	Hughes	2.95	Osage	2.75
Bryan	2.75	Jackson	3.00	Ottawa	2.30
Caddo	3.00	Jefferson	2.95	Pawnee	2.75
Canadian	3.00	Johnston	2.30	Payne	2.90
Carter	2.80	Kay	2.30	Pittsburg	3.00
Cherokee	2.30	Kingfisher	2.80	Pontotoc	2.85
Choctaw	2.80	Kiowa	2.95	Pottawatomie	3.00
Cimarron	3.00	Latimer	3.00	Pushmataha	3.00
Cleveland	2.90	LeFlore	2.75	Roger Mills	3.00
Coal	2.90	Lincoln	2.80	Rogers	2.80
Comanche	3.00	Logan	2.80	Seminole	2.95
Cotton	2.90	Love	2.90	Sequoyah	2.30
Craig	2.30	McClain	3.00	Stephens	2.95
Creek	2.60	McCurtain	3.00	Texas	3.00
Custer	3.00	McIntosh	3.00	Tillman	3.00
Delaware	3.00	Major	3.00	Tulsa	2.30
Dewey	3.00	Marshall	2.55	Wagoner	2.80
Ellis	3.00	Mayes	2.30	Washington	2.70
Garfield	2.70	Murray	2.30	Washita	3.00
Garvin	3.00	Muskogee	2.80	Woods	3.00
Grady	3.00			Woodward	3.00

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must meet the following requirements:

Calcium carbonate equivalent—80 percent or more.

Fineness—At least 30 percent passing through a 60-mesh sieve and 100 percent passing through a ½-inch screen.

For materials where less than 30 percent but 20 percent or more will pass through a 60-mesh sieve, 3,000 pounds will be considered as equal to 2,000 pounds of agricultural limestone.

Where materials of less than 80-percent calcium carbonate equivalent content are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to 1,600 pounds.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of phosphate:

- (a) 18 percent superphosphate—\$1.05 per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent superphosphate—\$1.10 per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent superphosphate—\$1.15 per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of superphosphate to crops harvested for hay. Payment will not be made for phosphate applied in mixed fertilizers.

SPECIFICATIONS: Eligible crops under (a), (b), and (c) are: New seedlings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, old or new permanent pastures, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or summer legumes (except soybeans and mungbeans harvested for beans and all peanuts). The material may be applied to eligible crops grown in combination with small grains after the small grain is harvested. The material should be applied to winter legumes

not later than December 1, 1946. For summer legumes, the material should be applied not later than June 15, 1946.

5. Application of raw rock phosphate (28 percent total P_2O_5)—80 cents per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: Raw rock phosphate must be ground sufficiently fine for at least 80 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve. This material can only be applied to biennial or perennial legumes, winter legumes, permanent pastures containing legumes, and legumes grown with a nurse crop of small grain.

6. Establishing vegetated waterways—\$18.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways should not be less than 10 feet wide and the slope of the waterway should not be over 10 percent. Where waterways are constructed in connection with water disposal systems, the waterways must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. For drainage areas from 1 to 6 acres, the average width of the waterway should be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres at least 18 feet; and for each additional 5 acres should be increased by 2 feet.

Sufficient sod pieces of Bermuda grass, buffalo grass, or vine mesquite grass should be planted to obtain a good protective cover. It is recommended that seeding be limited to slopes of 5 percent or less. The following grasses or legumes or mixtures of grasses and legumes may be seeded and the recommended rates of seeding per acre are indicated:

Western wheatgrass—20 pounds.	Alfalfa—15 pounds.
Weeping lovegrass—1 pound.	Lespedeza sericea—30 pounds.
Switchgrass—10 pounds.	Mixtures of buffalo and any grama
Sand lovegrass—2 pounds.	—2 pounds buffalo and 20 pounds
Indian grass—20 pounds.	grama.

It is recommended that where legumes are used in carrying out this practice, they be included with a grass.

Western wheatgrass will only qualify for payment in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Blaine, Custer, and Beckham Counties and counties lying north or west thereof.

A vegetative cover sufficient to protect waterways from erosion must be obtained.

7. Establishing permanent pastures by seeding perennial pasture grasses:

Kind of seed	Payment rate per pound	Kind of seed	Payment rate per pound
(a) Blue grama	\$0.32	(h) Sand lovegrass	\$2.00
(b) Buffalo grass (in bur) ....	.80	(i) Switchgrass .....	.32
(c) Big bluestem .....	.28	(j) Indian grass.....	.64
(d) Little bluestem .....	.28	(k) Western wheatgrass .....	.20
(e) Sand bluestem .....	.28	(l) Bermuda grass (unhulled) .	.48
(f) Side-oats grama .....	.36	(m) Bermuda grass (hulled)...	.72
(g) Weeping lovegrass	2.00	(n) Hairy grama .....	.32

Payment will be made under this practice for seedings made on cropland or on noncropland which does not have a cover of desirable forage plants.

SPECIFICATIONS:—The seeding of grasses should be done on a close-drilled stubble cover of Sudan grass or sorghums. The best seedbed for western Oklahoma is obtained by mowing the preparatory crop before it matures and leaving a stubble 10 inches high and most of the hay on the land. In eastern Oklahoma, the preparatory crop may be harvested and removed from the land, leaving sufficient stubble for a satisfactory seedbed. Although a stubble cover is the

best for the State as a whole, seedings may be made on clean-tilled land in eastern Oklahoma and on nonerosive land elsewhere in the State.

The seedbed should be firm. A firm seedbed can best be obtained by using press wheels on the drill followed with a surface packer.

Grass seedings with a stubble cover should be made in late March or during April and should be made on clean-tilled land in late April or during May.

Limestone and superphosphate should be applied where needed.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. This cover shall be deemed to have been obtained when there are sufficient well-distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding.

The adapted grasses and recommended rates of seeding per acre are listed below:

Blue grama—10 pounds.	Switchgrass—5 pounds.
Buffalo grass—5 pounds.	Indian grass—15 pounds.
Big, little, or sand bluestem—20 pounds.	Western wheatgrass—15 pounds.
Side-oats grama—15 pounds.	Bermuda grass (southeastern Oklahoma only)—4 pounds.
Weeping lovegrass—1 pound.	Hairy grama—10 pounds.
Sand lovegrass—2 pounds.	

The following mixtures and rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

For fine or semi-fine textured soils in any section of Oklahoma:

Blue grama—8 pounds.
Side-oats grama—3 pounds.
Buffalo grass—1 pound.

For coarse or semi-coarse textured soils in western Oklahoma:

Blue grama—3 pounds.
Side-oats grama—6 pounds.
Sand lovegrass—1 pound.
Sand bluestem—5 pounds.

For coarse or semi-coarse textured soils in eastern Oklahoma:

Blue grama—3 pounds.
Bluestem grasses—10 pounds.
Side-oats grama—5 pounds.
Indian grass—2 pounds.
Switchgrass—1 pound.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Establishing a permanent pasture by sodding—\$3 per acre.

Payment will be made only for sodding Bermuda and buffalo grass on cropland or on noncropland which does not have a cover of desirable forage plants.

SPECIFICATIONS: Limestone and superphosphate should be applied where needed. Sodding should be made on a seedbed which has been prepared either by plowing the land and allowing it to become firm or by constructing contour furrows into which the sod pieces are dropped. These furrows should be deep enough and wide enough for good lodging of the sod and for adequate covering. Sod piece may be broadcast and the land disked or plowed to properly cover the sod pieces. The sodding operation should provide at least one sprig or sod piece of Bermuda grass or one sod piece of buffalo grass for each 16 square feet.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover shall be deemed to have been obtained when sufficient plants are growing to assure sodding of the area.

9. Seeding or overseeding permanent pastures with adapted pasture grasses or pasture legumes.

Grass or legume	Payment rate per pound	Grass or legume	Payment rate per pound
(a) White Dutch clover	\$0.80	(h) Bluestem grass (big or little) .....	.28
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, or black medic) ...	.54	(i) Sand lovegrass	2.00
(c) Korean lespedeza .....	.68	(j) Weeping lovegrass	2.00
(d) Kobe lespedeza .....	.16	(k) Side-oats grama .....	.36
(e) Sweetclover .....	.14	(l) Blue grama .....	.32
(f) Bermuda grass (hulled) ...	.72	(m) Buffalo grass (in bur) ....	.80
(g) Bermuda grass (unhulled) .	.48	(n) Sand bluestem .....	.28

SPECIFICATIONS: Good seed must be used and the land properly prepared prior to seeding by mowing, contour listing, or other methods approved by the county committee.

Seeding a single grass or legume will qualify only when used in reseeding or overseeding existing pastures containing at least one perennial grass. Where a perennial grass is not already on the land, seedings must consist of at least one perennial grass, or one perennial grass and one legume.

Limestone or phosphate should be applied where needed.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

10. Increasing the vigor, productivity, and carrying capacity of pasture or range land by deferred grazing:

- (a) Cimarron County—8 cents per acre.
- (b) All other counties—12 cents per acre.

Payments to any farm or ranch will be limited to an acreage not in excess of 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land. This practice will be approved only for bona fide livestock operators and such operators shall submit in writing to the county committee in advance a designation of the area on which the natural reseeding is to be carried out.

Where noxious weeds are present, the designated area should be mowed if the topography will permit. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Infestations of pricklypear, shrubs, underbrush, and bushes must be controlled. Prairie dogs, if present, must be eradicated. The remaining pasture land must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

The area being reseeded must be kept free of livestock from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seeds have matured. In all cases this period shall be not less than the following inclusive dates:

May 15, 1946, to September 15, 1946, in Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Haskell, and LeFlore Counties and all counties south thereof.

June 1, 1946, to October 1, 1946, in all other counties in the State.

11. Drilling or digging wells:

- (a) Wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter—\$1.50 per linear foot.
- (b) Wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter but not less than 2 inches in diameter—\$1 per linear foot.

Payment will only be made for wells from which water is made available to livestock by delivery into adequate storage or watering tanks. They must be sufficiently cased to prevent caving. A dry hole will not qualify for payment.

SPECIFICATIONS: Wells will be approved only when they will obtain a better distribution of watering places for livestock on range or pasture land. The wells should be located more than one-fourth mile from ranch or farm headquarters.

12. Control of mesquite, shinnery oak, cactus, and sagebrush on noncrop pasture or range land—\$1.50 per acre.

If the average infestation is less than 5 percent, the area is not eligible for payment.

SPECIFICATIONS: The methods and operations performed in the control of destructive plants shall be such that they would normally insure against the future growth and development of these plants on the area.

The percent of infestation shall be determined as the area of land occupied by the destructive plants in relation to the total area on which the practice is to be performed.

Grazing must be withheld in accordance with practice 10 from the area on which the control of sagebrush is being carried out and should be withheld on areas where other destructive plants are being controlled. Except where weeds are destroyed by mowing, if the infested area is sandy, control of destructive plants other than weeds should be carried out on the lower areas, and the growth on the higher areas should be permitted to remain for protection until a sufficient cover has been established. If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial re-seeding or sodding shall also be required.

13. Establishing fireguards on noncropland—6 cents per 100 linear feet.

Payment will not be made if the fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum width of the fireguards shall be 10 feet. Fireguards should be constructed by exposing the soil by plowing furrows or by other means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Proper arrangements must be made to prevent erosion and gullyng.

14. Farming intertilled crops in 1946 on the contour—50 cents per acre.

Only one intertilled crop on the same acreage will qualify. Payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying for payment under practice 16.

SPECIFICATIONS: The cultural operations for preparing the seedbed and growing the crop must be carried out on the contour. Plowing, harrowing, or other practices required to prepare the seedbed must follow terraces, or if the land is not terraced, must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

15. Contour farming drilled crops:

- (a) Performing all cultural operations for the preparation of the seedbed and drilling seed on the contour—50 cents per acre.
- (b) Seeding crops on the contour with a drill where tillage operations are not carried out on the contour—25 cents per acre.

Payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying for payment under practice 16. Payment will only be made for cultural and seeding operations carried out during the 1946 program year. Only one crop on the same acreage will qualify, except a crop seeded in the fall for harvest in the following year following a contour seeded spring crop.

SPECIFICATIONS: The space between drill rows must not exceed 20 inches.

Under (a), all plowing, harrowing, or other tillage operations, including seedings, must be carried out on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

Under (b), all operations, except breaking, must be done on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

16. Contour strip cropping—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The strip cropping must consist of one of the following:

- (1) Strips of solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of Sudan grass or sorghums in rows.
- (2) Strips of any row crop or fallow alternating with strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass in rows.

Under (2), strips of sorghums in rows may be substituted for strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass in rows in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties lying west thereof, and in all counties in the State if stripped with peanuts, provided the stalks or stubble left on the land is at least 10 inches in height and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover of row sorghums will be left on the land until the spring of 1947.

The strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass or sorghums in rows must occupy at least one-third of the area of the field and must be at least 10 feet but not more than 100 feet wide. There must be at least four strips of crops or fallow in each area strip-cropped. Strips shall be on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

17. Field stripping not on the contour—40 cents per acre.

Applicable to land subject to wind erosion in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and all counties lying west thereof, and to land in other counties on which peanuts are produced in 1946.

SPECIFICATIONS: Stripping must consist of one of the following:

- (1) Strips of solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows.
- (2) Strips of any other row crops or fallow alternating with strips of solid-seeded crops or sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows.

The strips of solid-seeded crops or sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows must occupy at least one-third of the land and must be at least 10 feet wide but not more than 100 feet wide. There must be at least four strips of crops or fallow in each area strip-cropped.

18. Contour listing, furrowing, or pit cultivating cropland—30 cents per acre. Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage. Chiseling not on the contour will be approved only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties if done on cropland with a slope of 2 percent or less.

SPECIFICATIONS: The tillage operations must be carried out as soon as possible after harvest and must be completed at least 30 days prior to the seeding of a crop.

Contour listing must be carried out with a double moldboard lister or with other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart. On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, contour listing must be on terraced land.

Contour furrowing must be done with a shovel-type implement or by the use of a chisel. The furrows must be not less than 12 inches apart nor more than 20 inches apart. The furrows must be at least 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep. On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, contour furrowing must be on terraced land.

Pit cultivating must be carried out with an implement which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals or with other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart, and on slopes averaging more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent must follow terrace or guide lines established at the terrace intervals specified in practice 1.

The pits or basins must be adequate to catch rainfall and must occupy at least 25 percent of the land.

19. Protection of summer-fallowed acreage—75 cents per acre.

Applicable only in Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton Counties and counties west thereof.

Payment will not be made under this practice for fallow strips which qualify under practice 16 or 17 nor on any acreage from which a crop is harvested in 1946. Contour listing or furrowing or pit cultivating for which payment is made in connection with this practice will not be paid for under practice 18.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice consists of contour listing, pit cultivating, or otherwise incorporating the stubble or trash into the surface soil not later than June 1, 1946. The acreage summer-fallowed must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative growth so that available moisture is conserved. If the county committee determines that additional cultural operations are needed, they must be carried out.

20. Turning under or leaving on the land the entire growth of summer legumes or summer nonlegumes—\$1.50 per acre.

The crops cannot be pastured, and second growths following a harvested or pastured crop will not qualify for payment. Payment will be made for eligible summer legumes if the seed is harvested and the crop residue is incorporated into the soil.

SPECIFICATIONS: Crops that will qualify are summer legumes (except soybeans and mungbeans harvested for beans, all peanuts, and lespedeza), solid-seeded Sudan grass, and solid-seeded sweet sorghums. Drill rows of solid-seeded Sudan grass or sweet sorghums shall be spaced not more than 20 inches apart.

A satisfactory growth which would justify harvesting the crop as hay must be obtained. If the crop is turned under in the summer or fall on land subject to erosion, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop. Summer legumes must be incorporated into the soil by October 1, 1946. Solid-seeded Sudan grass or solid-seeded sweet sorghums must be turned under, or left on the land until the spring of 1947.

Strips of eligible crops between rows or strips of ineligible crops must be 10 feet or more wide to qualify.

21. Turning under a satisfactory growth of sweetclover—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable

tonnage of forage could be harvested. If turned under in the fall, the sweet-clover must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

22. Leaving stalks of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass on the land as a protection against wind erosion—35 cents per acre.

This practice is applicable only on farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and all counties west thereof.

SPECIFICATIONS: The operator's farming plan must provide that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1947. The entire stalks (excluding heads) must be left on the land, and the area not pastured.

Acreage qualifying under this practice will not qualify under practices 18 and 20.

23. Establishing a cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1 per acre.

Self-seeded or volunteer crops will not qualify for payment.

SPECIFICATIONS: The crops that will qualify are barley, oats, rye, mixtures of these crops, or mixtures of wheat and these crops if a substantial part of the mixture is a grain other than wheat. It is recommended that any wheat mixture contain at least 25 percent of other grain and in no event will a mixture containing more than 90 percent of wheat be approved.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

24. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland in the fall of 1945—7.8 cents per pound.

Self-seeded or volunteer ryegrass and ryegrass cut for hay will not qualify.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The recommended seeding rate is 25 pounds per acre. Seedings should be made from early September to the middle of November. The crop may be grazed, provided sufficient growth is left to protect the land.

25. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946. (Payment rate per pound, 80 percent of average cost of seed, to be announced at a later date.)

<i>Legume</i>	<i>Rate per pound</i>
(a) Hairy vetch
(b) Austrian winter peas
(c) Bur-clover (hulled)
(d) Bur-clover (in bur)

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

The following rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

- Hairy vetch—20 pounds.
- Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
- Bur-clover (hulled)—10 pounds.
- Bur-clover (in bur)—60 pounds.

Winter legumes seeded with small grain will qualify. Winter legumes should be seeded before the middle of November. Seed should be inoculated, unless the land on which the seeding is to be made is properly inoculated.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

26. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1946—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Self-seeded or volunteer lespedeza will not qualify. A good stand and growth must be obtained. A good growth will be considered to have been obtained if the growth would justify harvesting the crop for hay. If the crop is turned under in the fall, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop. The crop must not be harvested for hay or pastured to an extent that prevents normal reseeding. The recommended rate of seeding is 20 pounds per acre.

A seed crop may be harvested if the crop residue is left well scattered on the field.

27. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.

The maximum acreage eligible for payment on any farm is 10 acres. Payment will be made only for acreage harvested from which a reasonable yield of seed of a quality suitable for planting can be expected.

SPECIFICATIONS: Seed must be harvested, and if retained on the farm, stored in a manner that will maintain their value for planting purposes. It is recommended that where seed are to be harvested from native grasses, an inspection be made by a person qualified to determine that the seed have matured and will germinate.

Seeds that will qualify are listed below:

Grass or legume

Blue grama	Switchgrass	Vetch
Side-oats grama	Indian grass	Lepedeza (except Korean),
Buffalo grass	Sand lovegrass	Alfalfa
Sand bluestem	Weeping lovegrass	Black medic
Big bluestem	Annual ryegrass	All clovers
Little bluestem		

28. Planting forest trees in farm woodlots, shelterbelts, or windbreaks—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The preparation of the planting site and planting technique shall be in accordance with the best recognized methods. The species used shall be those most suitable for the purpose for which the plantings are intended and adapted to the locality. It is recommended that plantings consist of a minimum of 450 trees per acre for shelterbelts or windbreaks, and 725 trees per acre for woodlot plantings. At least 300 trees per acre for shelterbelts or windbreaks, and 400 trees per acre for woodlot plantings must survive. Plantings must be protected from fire, livestock, and rodents, and be cultivated and kept free of weeds during the growing season. Two or more rows of trees must be planted in shelterbelts or windbreaks.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

29. Maintaining a stand of trees in shelterbelts or windbreaks planted between January 1, 1942, and January 1, 1946—\$2.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The trees shall be cultivated sufficiently during the growing season to control weeds and grass on the planted area. Livestock shall be excluded from the planted area, and where necessary, the plantings protected from damage by rodents. Cover crops shall be established, where necessary, to protect the plantings from wind erosion damage. An adequate stand of trees and shrubs must be maintained by replanting, if necessary, with a minimum survival of 300 trees per acre well distributed over the planted area. Shelterbelts or windbreaks shall consist of at least two rows of properly spaced trees.

30. Control of bindweed on cropland:

- (a) Clean cultivation—\$10 per acre.
- (b) Sodium chlorate—5 cents per pound, not to exceed \$10 per acre.

Payment will only be made where the county committee determines there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent land.

SPECIFICATIONS: If control is to be effected by clean cultivation, the weeds should be cut off under the ground every two weeks during the entire growing season. Where control by cultivation is not practical, *sodium chlorate* may be used in dry form or as a spray. In the dry form, the chlorate should be spread uniformly on the infested soil during October at a rate of 4 pounds per square rod. For spraying, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the chlorate to one gallon of water should be sprayed at the rate of 3 gallons per square rod.

Sales receipts for the chemicals used will be required.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency

of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination: the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

(6) **Overgrazing native pasture or range land.**—Assistance otherwise earned under the program for carrying out any practice on range land will be withheld or required to be refunded, if it is determined by the county committee that the native pasture or range land has been overgrazed during the program year.

(7) **Breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—A deduction of \$3 shall be made for each acre of native sod or any other permanent vegetative cover broken out during the 1946 program year without the approval of the county committee, if the county committee finds, in accordance with standards approved by the State committee, that the land broken out is not suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will become a wind erosion hazard to the community. This provision is applicable only in Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for breaking out the land.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Noncrop Open Pasture or Range Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,

the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the South Carolina State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

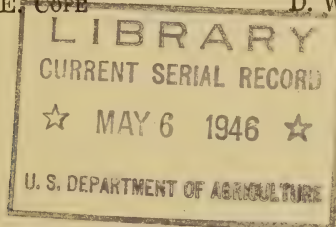
1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1 A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1 C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3 C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the county for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

PAUL SANDERS, *Chairman*
MARVIN W. ADAMS
FRANK E. COPE

P. LANNEAU ELVINGTON
WALTER M. AGNEW
D. W. WATKINS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in South Carolina are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice.—Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the conservation practice assistance approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3 D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 South Carolina conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza or crotalaria by new artificial seedings on cropland in the spring of 1946—\$1.50 per acre.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1946 or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 11.

SPECIFICATIONS: Volunteer seedings of annual lespedeza or crotalaria will not qualify.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth which will reasonably protect the land from erosion. If the growth is turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop.

2. Application of superphosphate:

(a) 18 percent—70 cents per 100 pounds.

(b) 19 percent—74 cents per 100 pounds.

(c) 20 percent—78 cents per 100 pounds.

(d) Mixed fertilizer—3½ cents per pound of available P_2O_5 .

Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 4.

3. Application of basic slag—47 cents per 100 pounds.

Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: See specifications following practice 4.

4. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$2.00 per 100 pounds.

Potash in mixed fertilizer will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent of straight materials. Payment will not be made for the application of material to crops harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 2, 3, AND 4: The material may only be applied to permanent pastures; new seedings of grasses and legumes (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts) seeded alone and winter cover crops (other than small grain seeded alone); new seedings of grasses or legumes after the nurse crop has been harvested; and old stands of lespedeza sericea or kudzu. Seed may be harvested or the crops grazed, provided a good cover is left on the land.

The material should be evenly distributed. Basic slag must contain at least 8 percent total phosphoric acid and must be of such fineness that at least 90 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve.

5. Application of liming materials:

County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton
Abbeville	\$3.10	Greenwood	\$2.95
Aiken	3.20	Hampton	3.25
Allendale	3.15	Horry	3.40
Anderson	3.00	Jasper	3.30
Bamberg	3.15	Kershaw	3.00
Barnwell	3.10	Lancaster	2.90
Beaufort	3.35	Laurens	2.95
Berkeley	3.35	Lee	3.10
Calhoun	3.10	Lexington	3.05
Charleston	3.35	McCormick	3.15
Cherokee	2.20	Marion	3.20
Chester	2.90	Marlboro	3.25
Chesterfield	3.20	Newberry	3.00
Clarendon	3.05	Oconee	3.00
Colleton	3.35	Orangeburg	3.05
Darlington	3.20	Pickens	3.00
Dillon	3.30	Richland	3.05
Dorchester	3.20	Saluda	3.15
Edgefield	3.15	Spartanburg	2.70
Fairfield	2.85	Sumter	3.10
Florence	3.20	Union	2.75
Georgetown	3.40	Williamsburg	3.20
Greenville	2.85	York	2.75

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. The rate of payment is based on 88 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional materials must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above.

The limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be planned and laid out according to recommendations in South Carolina Extension Circular No. 51, "Terracing in South Carolina."

Payment will not be made for terraces constructed in pastures where there is a complete sod nor on badly eroded land unsuited for cultivation.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) The vertical interval between terraces shall be as follows:

Average slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval between terraces ¹	Average slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval between terraces ¹
2	2 feet 0 inches	7	4 feet 4 inches
3	2 feet 6 inches	8	4 feet 8 inches
4	3 feet 0 inches	9	5 feet 0 inches
5	3 feet 6 inches	10	5 feet 4 inches
6	4 feet 0 inches	12	6 feet 0 inches

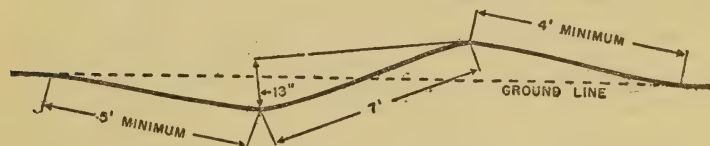
¹An allowance of 10 percent above or 10 percent below will be permitted

(2) The grades of terrace channels shall be variable (increasing from upper to lower end). The maximum grade at the outlet end of terraces shall be 4 inches per 100 feet, except in clay subsoils where the maximum grade may be 5 inches per 100 feet.

(3) Terrace cross section (height and width).

(a) The cross-sectional area of the channel shall be at least 6½ square feet.

(b) The settled terrace shall have slopes and height that equal or exceed those given in the sketch below:



The 5-foot upper channel slope must not have any vertical cuts or ledges greater than 6 inches in depth

(4) **Length of terraces.**—Terraces shall not exceed 1,200 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where a greater length is necessary to reach a suitable outlet.

(5) **Cuts and fills.**—High places in terrace channel must be cut down and low places in terrace ridge must be built up so that the effective channel capacity, as given above, will be maintained.

(6) **Terrace outlets.**—The cross-sectional area of outlet opening at the end of any terrace must be equally as large as the average cross section in the main body of the terrace.

Controlled outlets are an essential part of a terrace system and must be protected to prevent "cutting back." The area beyond the individual terrace outlets should be adequately wooded, sodded, or protected with other suitable cover. When natural protection is not available, protection must be provided. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all unprotected waterways before terraces are constructed.

7. Ditching—(To be announced later).

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: To obtain a satisfactory cover, it is usually necessary to set out at least 500 plants per acre. Planting should be done prior to May 1. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. Application of sufficient phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, lime, or barnyard manure to insure quick growth is recommended.

9. Establishing a satisfactory stand of lespedeza sericea—\$6.00 per acre.

This practice is limited to land subject to erosion and is not intended primarily for a hay crop.

SPECIFICATIONS: A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained. The suggested seeding is 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Lime, phosphate, or complete fertilizer needed to insure profitable growth should be applied.

10. Clearing and preparing land for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$5.00 per acre.

Subject to the farm limit, the maximum acreage eligible for payment is 50 acres.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, stumps, or loose stones. The area must be seeded under the 1946 program in accordance with the specifications for practice 11.

11. Establishing or reseeding pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.

Payment will not be made for legumes, except when seeded on or with one or more perennial grasses. Payment will not be made for establishing new pastures, unless one or more of the grasses and one or more of the legumes listed below are seeded.

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Dallis grass (imported)	50
(b) Dallis grass (domestic)	30
(c) Common lespedeza	20
(d) Kobe lespedeza	15
(e) Korean lespedeza	8
(f) White Dutch clover	60

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture shall consist of double disking (or its equivalent). A sufficient seasonal cover must be obtained.

Application of sufficient phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, or lime should be made to assure maximum growth.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

12. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946—(Payment rates to be announced later).

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas
(b) Hairy vetch
(c) Hungarian or purple vetch
(d) Common, Monantha, or Willamette vetch
(e) Blue lupine
(f) Crimson clover (clean)
(g) Crimson clover (chaffy)
(h) Caley or singletary peas
(i) Bur-clover (clean)
(j) Bur-clover (in bur)

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- Austrian winter peas—40 pounds.
- Vetch (all varieties)—25 pounds.
- Blue lupine—60 pounds.
- Crimson clover (clean)—20 pounds.
- Crimson clover (chaffy)—50 pounds.
- Caley or singletary peas—25 pounds.
- Bur-clover (clean)—15 pounds.
- Bur-clover (in bur)—50 pounds.

Winter legumes should be seeded not later than November 30. Seed should be inoculated, unless a successful crop of the particular legume was grown on the land the previous year. At least 300 pounds of phosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre should be applied, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer for the previous crop. Lime should be used.

Legumes seeded with small grain will qualify.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

13. Summer legumes turned under or left on the land—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The only crops which will qualify are cowpeas and velvet-beans when grown alone.

Seed may be harvested, provided all stalks and leaves are left on the land or turned under. A sufficient stand and growth will be considered to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

14. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

15. Planting forest trees—\$3.50 per acre.

Payment will be made only for planting the following commercial trees: Longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine; red cedar; cypress; southern white cedar; juniper; black locust; hardy catalpa; yellow poplar; ash; or mixtures of these.

SPECIFICATIONS: A minimum of 1,000 trees per acre should be planted. There should be a survival of at least 700 trees per acre. Soil preparation by flat-

breaking or bedding is necessary for hardwoods. Hardwoods should be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season. Plantings should be adequately protected from fire and animals.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1 A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to

share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation program with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Con-

servation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3 G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deductions for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon,

it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Fenced Noncrop Open Pasture Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation

wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR TEXAS

1946 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO TEXAS FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered by the Texas State Committee in 1946. It also tells you of the way you can obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Apply to your county committee before you begin the conservation practice for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out the practice (see section 1A).
2. Carry out the conservation practice in accordance with the printed specifications in the handbook (see section 1C).
3. Inform the county committee or county office within the time fixed by the county committee of the completed practice (see section 3C).

The amount of assistance to be made available will be determined by your county committee on the basis of your conservation needs and the funds available to the county for this purpose.

STATE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE A. SLAUGHTER, *Chairman*
VICTOR L. CADE
HOWARD T. KINGSBERRY

ROMEO M. KORTH
CHARLIE L. THOMAS
IDE P. TROTTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Field Service Branch—Southern Region

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HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES FOR TEXAS

Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF ASSISTANCE

A. Conservation assistance.—Farmers in Texas are offered assistance under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out conservation practices which meet approved specifications between January 1, 1946, and December 31, 1946. This assistance consists either of payments to farmers as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or of conservation materials and services furnished to farmers to be used in performing approved practices.

The maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the committee will be given only where the request for the assistance is made by the farmer before he begins the conservation practice. Requests for assistance may be made by farmers by contacting their county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

B. Pooling agreements.—Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of conservation practices which are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of the conservation practice assistance approved for each of the farms for this purpose. Practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will, for payment purposes, be regarded as having been carried out on farms which the county committee determines, in accordance with section 3D, contributed in performing the practices.

C. Conservation practices and rates of assistance.—County committees can approve assistance for only those approved conservation practices contained in the 1946 Texas conservation handbook. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of those conservation practices which are most needed on farms in the county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the list of practices approved for the State or area, those practices for which assistance will be offered on all or designated groups of farms in the county.

To qualify for assistance for any approved conservation practice carried out on range land, the operator must have submitted in writing a grazing management plan to the county committee not later than May 31, 1946. Assistance will not be given for practices on range land unless the practices are included in the grazing management plan. The grazing management plan shall show the conservation needs, if any, of the ranch as determined by the ranch operator and the county committee. The conservation needs may include, but not be limited to, conservation practices for which assistance is offered under the 1946 program.

To qualify for assistance, practices must meet the practice specifications. For additional information regarding how practices should be performed to qualify for assistance, the farmer should consult his committeeman or the county office.

1. Construction of standard and spreader terraces for which proper outlets are provided:

- (a) Large ridge-type terraces—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Small ridge-type and channel-type terraces—\$1 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The grade for the terrace channel may be variable, but must not exceed 3 inches per 100 feet (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

The vertical spacing of terraces should be determined by the formula $s + 2 \div 2$, particularly in areas with average rainfall of more than 25 inches. The maximum spacing of terraces shall be according to the vertical interval formula $s + 3 \div 2$, with a tolerance of 6 inches increase in the vertical interval.

The values of "s" in the spacing formula are determined as follows:

Where a terrace line will cross no slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" may be taken as the steepest slope along the terrace location.

Where a terrace line will cross any slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" shall be one-half the sum of the greatest slope and the least slope, but where the least slope is less than 2 percent, it may be considered as 2 percent.

The outlet ends of all terraces must be protected against erosion. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may have individual outlets upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip may be developed or sodded channel established. Masonry structures may be used where such vegetation is impracticable. All terraces must have a channel capacity of at least 10 square feet. Openings at the end of a graded terrace must have a minimum cross-sectional area equal to or greater than that of the terrace channel.

The terrace should be full-bodied to the extent that the slopes of the terrace fill from the inside cut lines above and below the terrace ridge to the high point of the terrace ridge should be straight or convex and not concave.

All elevation readings taken to determine the ridge height or cross section shall be taken in a man's footprint that has had his weight in it.

Large ridge-type terraces.—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	Inches	Inches	Square feet	Square feet
$\frac{1}{2}$ or less.....	12	10	12.5	10
1	13	11	12.5	10
2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12.5	10
3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12.5	10
4	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.5	10
5	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.5	10
6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12.5	10
7	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.5	10
8 or more.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12.5	10

Small ridge-type terraces.—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Square feet</i>
½ or less.....	12	10	8.5	7
1	13	11	8.5	7
2	14½	12	8.5	7
3	14½	12	8.5	7
4	15	12½	8.5	7
5	15	12½	8.5	7
6	15½	13	8.5	7
7	16	13½	8.5	7
8 or more.....	16½	14	8.5	7

Channel-type terraces.—Channel-type terraces are built by moving dirt downhill to form a ridge. The cross-sectional area of channel-type terraces must meet the following requirements:

<i>Average slope</i>	<i>Cross-sectional area of channel (Square feet)</i>	<i>Average slope</i>	<i>Cross-sectional area of channel (Square feet)</i>
½ or less.....	16	5	12
1	16	6	12
2	15	7	10
3	14	8	10
4	13		

The cross-sectional areas given above are for terraces draining not more than 1,500 feet in one direction. For longer terraces, the cross-sectional area should be increased 1 square foot for each 100 feet of length in excess of 1,500 feet. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the lowest points in the terrace ridge and from a point 2 feet from the top of the ridge. It is desirable that the bottom of the water channel be at least 4 feet wide and approximately flat. The specifications for a channel-type terrace with respect to spacing, grade, fills, and outlets are the same as those shown for a ridge-type terrace.

2. Construction of diversion terraces—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$5.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The grade of the terrace channel may be variable but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet, except that, with prior approval of the county committee, diversion terraces constructed in nonerosive materials may be approved at a grade in excess of the 6-inch fall.

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

The channel and outlet end of the terrace must be protected against erosion.

The cross-sectional area of the settled terrace channel must be 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less, plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres, plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

3. Establishing a vegetative waterway—\$16 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The waterway must have an average width of not less than 10 feet and a grade of not over 10 percent. The channel must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the water under conditions of maximum rainfall.

For 1 to 6 acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres at least 18 feet; and for each additional 5 acres up to 115 acres, the width must be increased 2 feet. Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of Bermuda or vine mesquite (wire grass) for each 4 square feet or not less than one sod piece of buffalo for each 16 square feet is required. In areas of limited rainfall, sodding of buffalo grass is recommended on heavy land. Vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the channel.

Phosphate should be applied where needed.

4. Constructing or enlarging drainage ditches:

- (a) Constructing ditches with an average cross section less than 5 square feet, but not less than 3 square feet—55 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Constructing ditches with an average cross section less than 7 square feet, but not less than 5 square feet—92 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Constructing or enlarging ditches with an average cross section of 7 square feet or more—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The dimensions must be furnished by the producer, and in the case of enlargement, the dimensions of the ditch as originally constructed and after enlargement must be furnished. The widths and depths refer to averages for each ditch.

Ditches must be bordered on at least one side by cropland or noncrop open pasture and range land. Two ditches constructed adjacent to each other, with the dirt placed between forming a ridge, will qualify. Ditches used in the reclamation of swamp land or other land considered normally under water will not qualify. Ditches should follow the course of the natural drainage as nearly as possible. The grade of the ditch may be variable, but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet. The outlet must be protected against erosion. Sufficient openings must be provided at ground level or the construction of the ditch must be such as to allow water to enter the ditch readily.

Ditches to control excess water from terrace systems may be given a fall in excess of 6 inches per 100 feet, provided they are protected from erosion.

5. Leveling for irrigation land for which water is available:

- (a) Leveling of land that is such that a fresno or other dirt carrying equipment of similar type will have to be used—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8 per acre.
- (b) Leveling land with a blade-type leveler—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice applies only to fields that cannot be properly irrigated unless the field is leveled. All leveling operations must be done in a workmanlike manner. Routine floating of land will not qualify. At least 15 cubic yards of dirt must be removed to qualify under part (b).

6. Reorganization of farm irrigation system according to a comprehensive plan:

- (a) Construction or enlargement of permanent ditches, laterals, or dikes—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$8 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Construction or installation of siphons, flumes, drop boxes or chutes, or weirs. Repairs and replacements will not qualify.
 - (1) Concrete construction—\$9.00 per cubic yard.
 - (2) Rubble-masonry construction—\$6.00 per cubic yard.
 - (3) Commercially treated lumber construction—7½ cents per board foot.

- (4) Corrugated metal culvert—\$1.60 per linear foot of 24-inch diameter or its equivalent.
- (5) Concrete pipe—\$1.25 per linear foot of 24-inch diameter or its equivalent.
- (6) Installation of log or rock cribbing—\$1.50 per cubic yard.
- (7) Small pipe (1½ to 2 inch diameter)—15 cents per linear foot.

The total payment under this practice shall not exceed \$20 per acre of land improved under the plan.

7. Construction of earthen dams or reservoirs:

- (a) Material not in excess of 3,000 cubic yards moved in the construction of a dam—10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) Material moved in the construction of a damless tank and material in excess of 3,000 cubic yards moved in the construction of a dam—8 cents per cubic yard.

SPECIFICATIONS: When the county committee determines that any existing reservoir does not provide sufficient water for livestock, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of a new dam.

If the dam will be 8 feet or more in height or will contain as much as 300 cubic yards of earth, or in all cases where the surface of the ground is extremely irregular, a preliminary survey shall be made.

A trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available to form the base of a core of this same material, which should be carried to a height equal to the normal water level. All sod, brush, and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped for better bonding with the fill.

Dams and spillways must be adequate. The downstream slope of the dam should be at least 2:1. The upstream slope should be at least 3:1. The top width of the dam shall be a minimum of 3 feet and must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. Small spreader dams may have a minimum settled height of 20 inches above the floor of the spillway and a cross-sectional area of not less than 10 square feet above the normal ground line. Reservoirs for livestock water must have a depth of at least 6 feet, except in those cases in which the county committee determines that the soil type will not permit this depth.

The cross-sectional area of the spillway shall be at least twice the cross-sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stages in the past. The top of the settled dam must be at least 3 feet above the floor of the spillway and this distance shall be increased, if necessary, to prevent water from running over the dam during floods. Unless the spillway is naturally protected from damaging erosion, protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be rippedrap or otherwise protected against erosion if it forms a part of the spillway.

When practicable, a pipe should be installed through the lowest portion of the dam to provide for draining the pond. The drain pipe should be laid on firm material. Joints of the pipe should be calked with care and all backfill firmly tamped around the pipe before the fill is placed above. The pipe should be extended 5 feet beyond the toe of the fill. This extension should be supported on rock or concrete and fixed in place with tamped dirt. Sufficient rock riprap should be laid around the end of the pipe to reduce erosion. About half way of the length of the pipe through the dam, a concrete collar with a radius of about 2 feet 6 inches should be placed around the pipe.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if draglines are used, 15 percent if bulldozers are used, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.

8. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops:

- (a) Concrete—\$9 per cubic yard.
- (b) Rubble-masonry—\$6 per cubic yard.

Unless prior approval of the State committee is obtained, all dams must be constructed on solid rock.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where the county committee determines that any existing dam does not provide sufficient water for livestock or is not sufficient for proper erosion control, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of new dams.

Dams will be approved only on rough or broken noncrop open pasture and range land for providing range livestock with water, or for erosion control where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the water for irrigation purposes. Concrete drops may be constructed where it is impossible to control flood waters by any other method. Drops will be installed in series to reduce soil erosion.

Rubble-masonry dams shall have a base width equal to at least six-tenths of the sum of the height of the dam plus the anticipated depth of any overflow. The thickness of the dam at the top shall be at least 24 inches, except where dams are 8 feet or less in height, the minimum thickness at the top may, upon approval of the State committee, be reduced to not less than 18 inches. All rock laid shall meet the standards of good workmanship.

The entire foundation for the base of the dam shall be sufficiently scarified to expose an unweathered rock surface to insure satisfactory bonding of materials. The base shall be cleaned of all loose material before laying the mortar for the base stones. In addition to scarifying the base, a trench shall be cut 4 inches deep and 12 inches wide, or reinforcing steel at least 1 inch in diameter shall be set in cement in the foundation rock at least 3 inches deep and extend 12 inches above the foundation and spaced not more than 2 feet apart parallel with the lengthwise center line of the dam. The trench or reinforcing steel should be located within the middle one-third of the crosswise width of the base. Both the trench and reinforcing steel may be used where it is considered advisable in order to prevent seepage and sliding. No blasting shall be done in constructing the trench. The upstream face of the dam may be covered with a waterproof coating of cement mortar. This coating should extend over the top of the dam but need not extend all the way down the downstream side of the structure. Where this "plaster coat" is not applied to the upstream face of the dam, the top of the dam must be waterproofed with mortar.

Concrete dams.—Solid concrete gravity-type dams may be constructed according to the specifications given for rubble-masonry dams. In those dams, a mixture of one part of Portland cement to three parts of sand and five parts of crushed rock or gravel may be used. No rock "filler" may be used in the body of the dam which is wider than one-half the width of the dam at the point where used. If a concrete dam other than of the solid concrete gravity type is to be installed, detailed plans showing the method of reinforcing, buttressing, etc., together with data on the site and the materials to be used, shall be submitted through the county committee to the State committee for approval before construction is started.

Drops.—The opening in the drop shall be of sufficient size to provide for maximum flow of water. The cut-off walls under the drops, the apron, and the wing walls should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the water from running under and around the structure.

9. Drilling or digging wells:

- (a) Casings of less than 4 inches in diameter—\$1 per linear foot.
- (b) Casings of 4 inches or more in diameter—\$2 per linear foot.
- (c) Casings of 6 inches or more in diameter in wells 400 feet or more deep—\$3 per linear foot.

Prior approval of the State committee must be obtained for any well dug or drilled within one-fourth mile of farm or ranch headquarters.

SPECIFICATIONS: Wells will be approved only for better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture and range land. Wells must be cased to prevent caving. Except in the case of artesian wells, the producer is required to erect or install a windmill or power pump, together with adequate pumping equipment and water tanks. A dry hole will not qualify. An artesian well will qualify if sufficient water is made available and is carried to one or more adequate tanks or troughs.

10. Installing pipe lines:

(a) New galvanized pipe—

- (1) 1-inch pipe—5¾ cents per linear foot.
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—8 cents per linear foot.
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—10 cents per linear foot.
- (4) 2-inch pipe—13½ cents per linear foot.

(b) New black pipe—

- (1) 1-inch pipe—5 cents per linear foot.
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—7 cents per linear foot.
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—9 cents per linear foot.
- (4) 2-inch pipe—12½ cents per linear foot.

(c) Used pipe—

- (1) 1-inch pipe—3 cents per linear foot.
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—4 cents per linear foot.
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—5 cents per linear foot.
- (4) 2-inch pipe—6½ cents per linear foot.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pipe lines must be laid from wells, springs, or storage tanks for the purpose of providing an adequate water supply for livestock. A screen of about ¼-inch mesh should be provided for the upper end of the pipe where the water leaves the springs or storage tanks. Where crossing streams, roads, or trails, pipe lines should be well buried. Pipe lines should be adequately protected against freezing. Long pipe lines or those rigidly fixed at both ends should be provided with expansion joints. The pipe line may cross land not controlled by the operator, provided a permanent easement or right-of-way is secured from the person or agency controlling the land.

11. Contour furrowing noncropland:

- (a) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep constructed with dams at intervals of not to exceed 12 feet—25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.
- (b) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep without dams—20 cents per 1,000 linear feet.
- (c) Furrows with a minimum of 32 square inches cross section and not less than 4 inches deep or chiseling not less than 8 inches deep—15 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Guide lines must be run at one-half the terrace interval, except that, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rainfall, the surveyed guide lines may be spaced at regular terrace intervals, provided that furrows not surveyed must be dammed and must be parallel to the guide lines. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, the extent of the practice will be computed as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

12. Strip cropping on the contour—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: On land subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of sorghums, millet, or summer legumes (except all peanuts), in rows

or solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide. The strips of sorghums, millet, summer legumes, or other solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the field, and there must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

On land not subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of solid-seeded crops alternating with row crops or with fallow, or both row crops and fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

13. Field strip cropping not on the contour—50 cents per acre.

Applicable only to farms where needed as a protection against wind erosion.

SPECIFICATIONS: The strips must consist of sorghums in rows or solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow. The strips of sorghums or other solid-seeded crops must not be less than 10 feet wide nor more than 200 feet wide and must occupy not less than 25 percent nor more than 50 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

14. Deep plowing of sandy cropland to prevent wind erosion—\$1.50 per acre.

Applicable only to sandy soils where needed as a protection against wind erosion.

SPECIFICATIONS: Land must be broken to a depth of not less than 12 inches in a manner that will bring the heavier soil to the top to hold the shifting top sandy layer. Deep plowing must be done at least 30 days before seeding.

15. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage:

- (a) By contour listing or by pit cultivating not later than June 15, 1946—75 cents per acre, regardless of the number of operations.
- (b) By otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the surface soil not later than June 15, 1946—50 cents per acre.

Applicable only to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1946 in Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg Counties, and all counties lying west of these counties.

SPECIFICATIONS: The first operation must be performed early enough to conserve available moisture and shall be followed at such intervals as will control weed growth, create a firm seedbed, and maintain a cloddy, trashy, or pitted surface.

This practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land's becoming subject to serious wind erosion will not qualify. Summer-fallowed acreage qualifying under this practice will not qualify under practice 12 or 13.

16. Contour listing or furrowing of cropland or land planted to crops in 1946—30 cents per acre.

Not applicable to irrigated land. Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage.

SPECIFICATIONS: The furrows must be made with a lister, a shovel-type implement, or other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must not be less than 12 inches apart nor more than 4 feet apart. The furrows must be at least 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, they must be at least 8 inches deep. The

furrowing must be done with the contour of the land following guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval or following terraces.

On slopes averaging greater than 3 feet to each 100 feet, the contour listing or furrowing must be in combination with terracing. Contour listing or furrowing as a part of a seeding operation or contour listing or furrowing within 60 days prior to seeding will not qualify. Acreage qualifying under practice 15 or 17 will not qualify.

17. Contour farming intertilled crops—75 cents per acre.

Not applicable to irrigated land.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice consists of planting and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by a level or following terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval. Acreage qualifying under practice 12 or contour farming on slopes exceeding 3 percent unless in combination with terracing will not qualify.

18. Seeding drilled crops on the contour—25 cents per acre.

Not applicable to irrigated land. Payment will not be made for contour seeding more than one crop on the same acreage.

SPECIFICATIONS: The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill or other implement accomplishing similar results. Seeding must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval or must follow terraces. Acreage qualifying under practices 12, 16, and 17 will not qualify.

19. Pit cultivation—20 cents per acre.

Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pit cultivation must be done with a basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with an implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows must not be less than 20 inches nor more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches deep, and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 3 percent, basin listing must be done on the contour following guide lines not to exceed the terrace interval or following terraces. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation or pit cultivation within 30 days prior to seeding will not qualify. Acreage qualifying under practice 15 will not qualify.

20. Border planting of sorghums or millet—35 cents per acre.

Applicable only to farms where it is determined by the county committee that the practice is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the border will not be grazed.

SPECIFICATIONS: The stalks (at least 8 inches high) of border-planted crops are to be left on the land. The border shall not be less than 100 feet wide on four sides of the field, unless a fewer number of sides of the field are approved by the county committee. The extent of this practice shall be limited to the acreage occupied by the border, but not more than 20 percent of the field.

21. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks or stubble of sorghums or millet—35 cents per acre.

Applicable only to farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that it will be left on the land until March 1, 1947, and not grazed.

SPECIFICATIONS: The stalks (at least 10 inches high) of sorghums or millet listed or drilled in rows not more than 4 feet wide, or a good turf of Sudan grass, sorghums, or millet when drilled with spacing not more than 20 inches wide, must be left on the land. Acreage qualifying under any other practice will not qualify.

22. Clearing land for the establishment of permanent pastures—\$10 per acre.

This practice is only applicable where the estimated cost is \$20 or more per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones. The fertility of the soil must be such that a good pasture can be established and maintained.

The land must be cleared to the extent that it can be mowed and seeded in accordance with the specifications of practice 24 or 25, or sodded in accordance with the specifications of practice 26. When the pasture is seeded or sodded, payment will be made under the specified practice.

23. Deferred grazing:

- (a) In El Paso and Hudspeth Counties—3 cents per acre.
- (b) In Culberson, Loving, Reeves, Ward, and Winkler Counties—6 cents per acre.
- (c) In Andrews, Bailey, Brewster, Cochran, Crane, Ector, Gaines, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Lamb, Nacogdoches, Newton, Pecos, Presidio, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, and Yoakum Counties—8 cents per acre.
- (d) In all other counties—12 cents per acre.

Limited to 25 per cent of the noncrop open pasture and range land. Not applicable to noncrop open pasture and range land which is not normally used for grazing. For full payment, acreage must be deferred for 5 consecutive months. If acreage is deferred for 3 consecutive months, but less than 5 months, payment will be calculated by counting 2 for 1.

SPECIFICATIONS: The beginning of the nongrazing period shall be set by the county committee. The area deferred must be kept free of livestock during the deferred grazing period. The noncrop open pasture and range land not in the deferred grazing area must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

24. Seeding perennial pasture grasses:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) Bermuda (unhulled) ..	\$0.52	(e) Crested wheatgrass	\$0.18
(b) Bermuda (hulled) ....	.68	(f) Blue panic	2.00
(c) Rhodes .....	.44	(g) Buffalo (in bur) .....	.64
(d) Weeping lovegrass	2.00	(h) Buffalo (clean naked) .	1.60

SPECIFICATIONS: Home-grown seed should be tested for purity and germination before planting. Seed should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed on fertile soil and weeds controlled. Plowed land should be thoroughly packed in advance of seeding. The land should be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of grass seedlings. Gullyng should be prevented or controlled. Low wet land should be drained.

If recommended by the county committee, land subject to wind erosion must be protected by the crop residue of Sudan grass or other sorghums grown the preceding year, and preferably mowed before seed maturity, and grass seed should be drilled on the old crop residue without otherwise disturbing it.

Seeding should be done in the spring at early corn-planting time (or in the fall at oat-planting time on the Coast Prairie).

For Bermuda, 5 pounds of unhulled seed or 4 pounds of hulled seed per acre

is recommended for East Texas, Coast Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, and Grand Prairie on highly fertile soil and Rolling Plains on sandy soils.

For Rhodes, 6 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for Rio Grande Plains and eastward to the Colorado River on tillable land.

For weeping lovegrass, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, West Cross Timbers, Blackland, and Edwards Plateau.

For crested wheatgrass, 8 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for areas where it may be found growing successfully under conditions comparable to those where planting is to be done.

For blue panic, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for arable land south of a line drawn east and west through Waco.

For Buffalo, 5 pounds of seed in the bur or 1 pound of clean naked seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, and west of the Pecos River on clay loam to loamy soil.

After seeding the land should be press-drilled or rolled. Acreage qualifying under practices 25 and 26 will not qualify.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

25. Seeding adapted pasture grasses, pasture legumes, or mixtures of grasses and legumes:

Grass or legume	Recom- mended seeding rate per acre	Payment rate per pound	Grass or legume	Recom- mended seeding rate per acre	Payment rate per pound
	Pounds			Pounds	
(a) Bermuda—			(n) Crested wheatgrass	12	.18
(1) Unhulled ...	5	\$0.52	(o) Western wheatgrass		
(2) Hulled	4	.68	or Canada wild-		
(b) Buffalo—			rye	12	.20
(1) In bur	5	.64	(p) White Dutch clover		
(2) Clean naked			(Southern)	2	.72
seed	1	1.60	(q) Persian clover	2	.40
(c) Carpet	4	.36	(r) Hop clover	1	.44
(d) Dallis	6	.44	(s) Common lespedeza.	5	.24
(e) Rescue	10	.20	(t) Korean lespedeza .	6	.08
(f) Weeping lovegrass.	1	2.00	(u) Kobe lespedeza ...	8	.175
(g) Lehman's lovegrass			(v) Melilotus indica ..	5	.048
or sand lovegrass	1	1.60	(w) Hubam clover	5	.184
(h) Big bluestem or			(x) Bur-clover—		
sand bluestem ..	14	.36	(1) Clean seed ..	4	.39
(i) Little bluestem ...	4	.36	(2) In bur	12	.08
(j) Blue grama	2	.36	(y) Sweet biennial clo-		
(k) Hairy grama	2	.28	ver	5	.16
(l) Slender grama	8	.36	(z) Black medic	3	.40
(m) Side-oats grama ..	8	.52			

Seeding a single grass or legume will qualify only when used in reseeding or overseeding existing pastures containing at least one perennial grass. Where a grass is not already established on the land, seedings must consist of at least two grasses or one grass and one legume.

SPECIFICATIONS: Each grass or legume listed is recommended for any area where it may be found established under conditions comparable to those where seeding is to be done. Seeding rates indicated per acre are recommended for each grass or legume when seeded alone. These seeding rates should be reduced proportionately for mixtures.

Seed must be drilled, broadcast and disked or harrowed, or mixed with manure and spot-dropped, except where broadcast seeding alone has been proved successful.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

26. Sodding Bermuda, buffalo, or Dallis grass—\$5 per acre.

Dallis grass must be sodded in a mixture containing 75 per cent of Bermuda.

SPECIFICATIONS: These grasses may be transplanted locally from where they may be found growing naturally to other locations of similar conditions, or Bermuda and buffalo may be introduced into areas indicated under practice 24.

Sod should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and weeds should be controlled. The land should be firm and gulying should be prevented or controlled. Furrows for sodding should be on the contour. Where necessary, erosion should be checked by sodding in strips alternating with strips of undisturbed vegetation until sodded strips are well established. Low wet land should be drained. Sodding should be done only where there is sufficient moisture for continuous growth and at not less than one sod piece (or its equivalent in sprigs for Bermuda) of the above-named grasses for each 16 square feet. At least 60 percent of the grass sodded must survive.

27. Plowing fireguards on noncrop open pasture and range land—6 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Fireguards must not be less than 10 feet in width and must be constructed by exposing the mineral soil by plowing furrows or by other mechanical means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Erosion and gulying should be controlled by diversion dams or other approved methods.

28. Harvesting legume and grass seed:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Payment per pound of clean seed harvested</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Payment per pound of clean seed harvested</i>
	<i>Cents</i>		<i>Cents</i>
(a) Rhodes grass	8	(l) White Dutch clover	5
(b) Ryegrass	1	(m) Bur-clover	5
(c) Rescue grass	1	(n) Sweetclover	2
(d) Buffalo grass	17	(o) Lespedeza sericea	2
(e) Carpet grass	6	(p) Vetch	2
(f) Weeping lovegrass	7	(q) Crotalaria	1
(g) Bluestem grass	11	(r) Annual lespedeza (ex-	
(h) Side-oats grama	17	cept Korean)	4
(i) Blue grama grass	10	(s) Alfalfa	2
(j) Grama grass mixture ..	10	(t) Singletary peas	1
(k) Hop clover	8		

The payment shall not exceed \$3.50 per acre of seed harvested and is limited to \$35 for the farm.

SPECIFICATIONS: A seed purity test should be made. Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner and the seed properly cured and stored if retained on the farm.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

29. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate—cents per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate—cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	6.05	(e) Bur-clover (hulled) .	39.
(b) Hairy vetch	14.25	(f) Bur-clover (unhulled)	8.
(c) Mixed vetch (not less than 40 percent hairy vetch)	10.6	(g) Hubam clover	23.
(d) Common or Willam- ette vetch	8.15	(h) Melilotus indica	6.
		(i) Singletary peas	8.5
		(j) Blue lupine	7.75

SPECIFICATIONS: Winter legume seed should be properly inoculated with fresh inoculants and seeded not later than December 1, 1945. Phosphate and potash

should be applied in all areas where needed. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas and singletary peas—28 pounds.

Vetch—20 pounds.

Bur-clover (hulled)—10 pounds.

Bur-clover (unhulled)—40 pounds.

Hubam clover or Melilotus indica—15 pounds broadcast or 5 pounds in rows.

Blue lupine—40 pounds broadcast or 20 pounds in rows.

It is not recommended that Hubam clover or Melilotus indica be planted in the fall north of a line drawn to include Kinney, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Comal, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Bell, Falls, Robertson, Madison, Walker, Montgomery, Liberty, Jefferson, and Orange Counties.

It is not recommended that blue lupine be planted north of Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Guadalupe, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharton, Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Galveston Counties.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

30. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1945—7.75 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ryegrass should be seeded in the fall on land that has been allowed to become well settled after being plowed, or it may be seeded on land that has not been disturbed following the harvest of cotton, corn, or other crops. The recommended seeding rate is 17 pounds per acre. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

31. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains (except wheat) seeded in the fall of 1945 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

32. Growing green manure or cover crops—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The eligible crops are summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and all peanuts), Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, and small grains (excluding wheat and those qualifying under practice 31). If legumes are planted in normally spaced rows or strips between rows or strips of another crop, only the acreage occupied by the legume may qualify. Second growth crops will not qualify.

Soybeans harvested for beans, all peanuts, alfalfa, Rhodes grass, grain sorghums, truck and vegetable crops, wheat, and small grains which qualify under practice 31, will not be considered eligible crops. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted between normally spaced rows of another crop will not qualify.

The crop must be grown on cultivated land. A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth is a growth that would justify harvesting as a feed crop. The crop must be left on the land or turned under. If turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop where necessary to control erosion.

33. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—\$5.60 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A good seedbed should be prepared prior to setting the kudzu plants and at least 200 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre. At least 500 crowns should be planted per acre and there must be a survival of at least 250 plants. Weeds and grass should be controlled during the first growing season. The plants should be cultivated until the land is covered with vines.

34. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$2.10 per 100 pounds.

No payment will be made for applying potash to crops that will be harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material should be evenly applied. The material may be applied only to new seedings of legumes (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts), grasses or mixtures of legumes and grasses, ryegrass, and permanent pastures. Where grasses and legumes are planted with a nurse crop, the material may not be applied until after the nurse crop is harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

35. Application of phosphate other than raw rock phosphate.

If phosphate is applied in any form other than 18 percent, 19 percent, or 20 percent superphosphate, the payment rate will be computed on the basis of the P_2O_5 content at the applicable rate for 20 percent superphosphate in the county.

- (a) In Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Live Oak, and San Patricio Counties and counties lying south of these counties:
 - (1) 18 percent superphosphate—\$1.13 per 100 pounds.
 - (2) 19 percent superphosphate—\$1.15 per 100 pounds.
 - (3) 20 percent superphosphate—\$1.17 per 100 pounds.
- (b) In Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Taylor, Runnels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Kerr, Real, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, Refugio, and Aransas Counties and all counties east of these counties:
 - (1) 18 percent superphosphate—\$1.05 per 100 pounds.
 - (2) 19 percent superphosphate—\$1.07 per 100 pounds.
 - (3) 20 percent superphosphate—\$1.09 per 100 pounds.

No payment will be made under part (a) or (b) of this practice for applying phosphate to crops that will be harvested for hay.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARTS (A) AND (B): The material should be evenly applied and worked into the soil. The material may be applied only to new seedings of legumes (excluding soybeans for beans and all peanuts), grasses or mixtures of legumes and grasses, ryegrass, and permanent pastures. Where grasses and legumes are planted with a nurse crop, the material may not be applied until after the nurse crop is harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

- (c) In Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childress, Cottle, King, Stonewall, Fisher, Nolan, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, and Kinney Counties and all counties west of these counties:
 - (1) 18 percent superphosphate—73 cents per 100 pounds.
 - (2) 19 percent superphosphate—74 cents per 100 pounds.
 - (3) 20 percent superphosphate—75 cents per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PART (C): The material should be evenly applied and worked into the soil. It may be used on permanent pastures, new seedings of grasses and legumes seeded alone or with a nurse crop, winter cover crops (other than small grains alone), hay crops, and summer legumes grown for cover crops, hay, or seed for planting.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

36. Application of ground limestone or ground oyster shells:

- \$3.15 per ton in Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, and Willacy Counties.
- \$3.00 per ton in Austin, Brazoria, Cass, Chambers, Colorado, DeWitt, Fort Bend, Freestone, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harris, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Karnes, Liberty, Matagorda, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, and Wilson Counties.

\$2.90 per ton in Angelina, Bastrop, Bowie, Caldwell, Fayette, Grimes, Harrison, Houston, Lavaca, Lee, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Panola, Rusk, Shelby, Waller, and Washington Counties.

\$2.75 per ton in Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Camp, Cherokee, Franklin, Gregg, Leon, Milam, Morris, Red River, Robertson, Smith, Titus, Trinity, and Upshur Counties.

\$2.60 per ton in Delta, Eastland, Falls, Fannin, Grayson, Henderson, Hopkins, Lamar, Limestone, Rains, Van Zandt, and Wood Counties.

\$2.00 per ton in Cooke, Denton, Erath, Hill, Hood, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Stephens, Tarrant, Wichita, and Wise Counties.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. The above rates are based on limestone with 90 percent calcium carbonate. If material of a lower grade is used, a sufficient additional quantity must be applied to furnish this amount of calcium carbonate. Limestone must be of sufficient fineness for 75 percent to pass through a 10-mesh sieve, 30 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve, and 20 percent to pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

37. Application of agricultural sulphur (or its equivalent)—
\$1.30 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: Sulphur applied as an insecticide will not qualify. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

38. Establishing firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland
—33 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The firebreaks must be at least 10 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable materials. These woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 40 acres nor less than 10 acres each by firebreaks established under this practice. This firebreak must include the outside boundary of the woodland. The areas protected must be unburned during the year.

39. Planting forest trees (including shrubs in protective plantings)—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: When planting in plowed furrows, the plowing should be done along contours. Heavy brush should be eliminated. For windbreaks, one row of shrubs spaced not more than 4 feet apart, together with two or more rows of trees spaced not more than 8 feet apart, with a space between rows of not less than 6 feet nor more than 12 feet, with a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. For woodlots and forest plantations, a semi-regular 6 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 1,000 trees per acre, for pines, and an 8 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 700 trees per acre, for hardwoods, is required, with a survival of 65 percent.

Species recommended for planting:

In the Pine-Hardwood Region (Red River, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery, Harris, and Chambers Counties and all counties lying east of these counties): Shortleaf, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pines, black locust, Osage-orange, white and red oak, mulberry, shagbark or white hickory, white ash, black walnut, and sweetgum.

In the Post Oak-Hardwood Region (Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg Counties and all counties lying east of these counties, except those included in the Pine-Hardwood Region): Post oak, honeylocust, cottonwood, black walnut, Osage-orange, Arizona cypress, American elm, Chinese elm, sycamore, tamarix, black locust, and, in some favorable locations, loblolly and slash pines.

In the West Texas Region (all counties west of those counties included in the Post Oak-Hardwood Region): American elm, black locust, black and western walnut, bur oak, Chinese elm, coffee tree, colutea, cottonwood, desert willow, green ash, hackberry, honeylocust, jujube, lilac, mulberry, Osage-orange, persimmon, western yellow and Scotch pines, Russian olive, tamarix, vitex, wild plum, and (in the southern counties of the region) eucalyptus, Australian pine, and Brazilian pine.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify under this practice.

40. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3 per acre.

The practice must not be approved unless the area on which it is to be carried out has dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees and undesirable species which need removing, desirable species of young trees which are overtopped or shaded by undesirable species, or a crowded stand of trees in need of thinning.

Payment will not be made for any area which is burned during the program year. A given area may not qualify for payment under this practice more than one time in each 5-year interval.

SPECIFICATIONS: Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees and the undesirable species must be removed or girdled, or needed thinning must be done.

Approximately 100 pine trees or 50 hardwoods per acre should be selected for pruning as a future crop of forest products. At least 17 feet of the main stem of the trees selected should be pruned, provided the trees are 34 feet or more in height. Any trees less than 34 feet in height should not be pruned more than two-thirds their total height. The pruning should be done so that the limbs are cut off flush with the bark.

41. Control of bindweed:

- (a) By continuous cultivating during the entire growing season (cultivating at intervals not to exceed 14 days)—\$10 per acre.
- (b) By chemical means (calcium chlorate, sodium chlorate, or carbon bisulphide)—5 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: The practice may be approved only if (1) the infestation is limited to a single farm; (2) approved bindweed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land; or (3) the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

42. Control of destructive plants on noncrop pasture and range land:

- (a) Eliminating pricklypear and cactus—
 - (1) Light infestation, 3 to 6 percent, inclusive—\$1 per acre.
 - (2) Medium infestation, 7 to 12 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
 - (3) Heavy infestation, above 12 percent—\$2 per acre.
- (b) Eliminating mesquite—
 - (1) Light infestation, 5 to 20 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
 - (2) Medium infestation, 21 to 40 percent, inclusive—\$3 per acre.
 - (3) Heavy infestation, above 40 percent—\$5 per acre.
- (c) Eliminating cedar—
 - (1) Light infestation, 5 to 15 percent, inclusive—\$1 per acre.
 - (2) Medium infestation, 16 to 30 percent, inclusive—\$2 per acre.
 - (3) Heavy infestation, above 30 percent—\$3 per acre.
- (d) Eliminating lechuguilla—
 - (1) Light infestation, 3 to 6 percent, inclusive—\$1 per acre.
 - (2) Medium infestation, 7 to 12 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
 - (3) Heavy infestation, above 12 percent—\$2 per acre.

Prior approval will not be given to a combination of parts of this practice for the same acreage which will result in a payment of more

than \$5 per acre. If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to increase soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit.

Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the practices, the acreage for payment will be calculated by multiplying the total acreage controlled by the percent infestation divided by the minimum percent infestation. Payment will not be made for controlling infestation where the ratio of percent infestation to minimum percent infestation shown above is less than one to four.

SPECIFICATIONS: The degree of infestation will be determined by judging the density in accordance with the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of the trees or plants.

43. Mowing established pastures:

- (a) One mowing—50 cents per acre.
- (b) Two or more mowings—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. Mowing must be done before weed seed mature. Growth mowed cannot be used for feed, for threshing, for seed, nor sold for any purpose. Where needed, fertilizer and lime must be applied and reseeding done on the mowed area. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow must be removed. Acreage qualifying under practice 42 will not qualify.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee. The amount of material or service which may be approved for any farm shall not exceed the amount required to carry out the practice for which approval is given in accordance with section 1A.

Local dealers who provide the materials or services to the farmers at the request of the county committee will look to the farmer for payment of the amount, if any, by which the price to the farmer exceeds the rate of assistance for the practice.

Title to any material furnished for carrying out approved conservation practices shall vest in the Government until the material is used in accordance with the specifications or all government charges for the material are satisfied.

Section 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.]

A. Materials and services in lieu of other assistance.—If the only conservation practices carried out on the farm which are eligible for assistance are performed with conservation materials or services, and if the deduction for each conservation material and service furnished equals the practice rates of assistance, such materials and services shall constitute the entire assistance to the farm.

B. Assistance for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.
—No assistance will be offered for any practice for which one-half or

more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, assistance will be offered for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—An application for payment for assistance earned may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment to the farm.

Payment will be withheld from any person who fails, within the time fixed by the Director, Southern Region, to file any form or furnish any information required in connection with the agricultural conservation programs with respect to any farm in which he has an interest. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1946 program must be reported by the farmer to the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval; except that with respect to reporting performance, any time limit established may be extended by the State committee where failure to timely report was due to conditions over which the producer had no control.

D. Division of earned assistance.—The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be deemed to have been earned by the person to whom the materials or services are furnished. The assistance earned on the farm for carrying out other practices shall be deemed to have been earned by the persons who contributed in carrying out the practices in the proportion that the county committee determines each contributed. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each practice. The committee will assume that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to carrying out a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any person entitled to payment, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any

person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1946).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—The total of all 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program payments and Naval Stores Conservation Program payments, prior to deductions or withholdings specified in section 3G, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for any other person.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—Any assistance which is otherwise due any person under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program is subject to the following deductions or withholdings:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—A deduction at the applicable rate of assistance for the practice shall be made from any payment for the person to whom materials or services are furnished by the county committee, except that the deduction for liming materials furnished at railhead or quarry shall be the smaller of the rate of assistance or the cost to the Government. If the person misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. If the amount of the deduction for the materials or services exceeds the amount of assistance earned by the person, he shall pay the amount of the difference to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person under the 1946 program may be withheld or required to be refunded, if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any assistance earned and otherwise due any person for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under any previous agricultural conservation program which the county committee determines such person did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1946 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1946 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1946, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1946 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of program assistance.**—All or any part of any assistance earned and otherwise due any person may be withheld or required to be refunded, if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any assistance to which he is entitled under the program.

(6) **Overgrazing native pasture or range land.**—Assistance otherwise earned under the program for carrying out any practice on range land will be withheld or required to be refunded, if it is determined by the county committee that the native pasture or range land has been overgrazed during the program year.

(7) **Breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—A deduction of \$3.00 shall be made for each acre of native sod or any other permanent vegetative cover broken out during the 1946 program year without the approval of the county committee, if the county committee finds, in accordance with standards approved by the State committee, that the land broken out is not suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will become a wind erosion hazard to the community. This provision is applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for breaking out the land.

Section 4. FAILURE TO CARRY OUT APPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Assistance earned will be withheld from any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county, if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1946 program year to other land in the community.

Section 5. PAYMENT COMPUTED AND MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO CLAIMS

Payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in section 6, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 6. ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS

Any person who the county committee determines may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1946 program may assign all or any part of such payment to other persons as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1946. No assignment will be recognized, unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

Section 7. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director, Southern Region, to review the decision of the State committee. Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall also be issued to each other person on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, PMA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and
- (2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Cropland means farm land which in 1945 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. Noncrop Open Pasture or Range Land means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

D. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

E. Farmer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 9. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1946 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of assistance to any person under the 1946 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide for this purpose.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1946 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other government agency designated by the Secretary; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within

the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Region.

